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THE SINGER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Years since (but names to me before),
Two sisters sought at eve my door;
Two song birds wandering from their nest,
A gray old farmhouse in the West.

Timid and young, the elder had
Even then a smile too sweetly sad;
The crown of pain that all must wear
Too early pressed her midnight hair.

Yet ere the Summer eve grew long,
Her modest lips were sweet with song;
A memory haunted all her words
Of clover-fields and singing birds.

Her dark, dilating eyes expressed
The broad horizons of the West;
Her speech dropped prairie flowers; the gold
Of harvest wheat about her rolled.

Fore-doomed to song she seemed to me;
I queried not with destiny:
I knew the trial and the need,
Yet, all the more, I said, God speed.

What could I other than I did?
Could I a singing bird forbid?
Deny the wind-stirred leaf? Rebuke
The music of the forest brook?

She went with morning from my door,
But left me richer than before;
Thenceforth I knew her voice of cheer,
The welcome of her partial ear.

Years passed: through all the land her name
A pleasant household word became:
All felt behind the singer stood,
A sweet and gracious womanhood.

Her life was earnest work, not play;
Her tired feet climbed a weary way;
And even through her lightest strain
We heard an undertone of pain.

Unseen of her her fair fame grew,
The good she did she rarely knew,
Unguessed of her in life the love
That rained its tears her grave above.

When last I saw her, full of peace,
She waited for her great release;
And that old friend, so sage and bland,
Our later Franklin, held her hand.

For all that patriot bosoms stirs
Had moved that woman's heart of hers,
And men who toiled in storm and sun
Found her their meet companion.

Our converse, from her suffering bed
To healthful themes of life she led;
The out-door world of bud and bloom
And light and sweetness filled her room.

Yet evermore an underthought
Of loss to come within us wrought,
And all the while we felt the strain
Of the strong will that conquered pain.

God giveth quietness at last!
The common way that all have passed
She went, with mortal yearnings fond,
To fuller life and love beyond.

Fold the rapt soul in your embrace,
My dear ones! Give the singer place!
To you, to her,—I know not where,—
I lift the silence of a prayer.

For only thus our own we find;
The gone before, the left behind,
All mortal voices die between;
The unheard reaches the unseen.

Again the blackbird sings; the streams
Wake, laughing, from their winter dreams,
And tremble in the April showers
The tassels of the maple flowers.

But not for her has Spring renewed
The sweet surprises of the wood;
And bird and flower are lost to her
Who was their best interpreter!

What to shut eyes has God revealed?
What hear the ears that death has sealed?
What undreamed beauty passing show
Requites the loss of all we know?

O, silent land, to which we move,
Enough if there alone be love;
And mortal need can ne'er outgrow
What it is waiting to bestow.

O, white soul! from that far-off shore
Float some sweet song the waters o'er,
Our faith confirm, our fears dispel,
With the old voice we loved so well.

—*Atlantic Monthly for August.*

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

SIXTH PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

The Poetry of Ballooning—Women and Aerostation—A Double Ascent at Nashville—Parachutes, their Construction and Utility.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

Higher and higher up we go,
Leaving the clouds and storms below;
Bathing in ether's subtle light,
Nearing the sun in his wondrous height.

Now we sail as the eagle soars,
Our glittering pinions waving high,
Our ship manned by the pliant oars
Of ambient winds hurrying by.
On, on we go right merrily,
Bounding and leaping cheerily,
Singing aloud with feelings warm,
In altitude above the storm.

The eye looks down, as on we fly,
To the earth spread out before us—
We hear its industrial minstrelsy,
Its busy, prospering chorus.
We see its plains, its vales, its hills,
Its grand old rivers, its sparkling rills—
The gorgeous clouds, the unmeasured skies—
The soul dilates with melodies.

To crowd the poetry of ballooning in one little poem, and embrace all the sublimity and grandeur of the theme, cannot well be done. It is said that wine inspires to poetical feeling and eloquence. If this be so, with wine as a motor of inspiration, and a position two miles high to furnish the theme, the poet ought to sip the sweets of poesy to his heart's content. But I do not remember to have seen the subject treated in verse. The truth is, aeronauts are not poets. They are sometimes visionary mortals, who, like the poet, would make the most of nothing, but their principal forte lies in *getting high*, without the wine of grape or of poetry. They have the fortune to have wasted upon them an inexhaustible quantity of material which would not only make poetry, but Christians and men of profound intellect, if these means could be utilized, as they would be, without the use of balloons. Yet we believe the time not far distant when science will be vastly benefited by a closer communion of her students with the beauties and phenomena of the air, and that then will be found in aerostation that which will command the zealous attention of every progressive mind.

But few females have indulged in the exciting events of the art aeronautic, either as a profession or as pastime, or from a fondness for adventure. Yet I do not attribute this fact so much to a want of courage as to the earnest protestations of their friends. Women have frequently expressed to me a wish to make an ascent, and in one case a German lady of cultivation and high social position in Chicago made such strong appeals to her friends as to obtain their consent, but at the time of the ascension I dissuaded her from accompanying me by representing that a bath in Lake Michigan would be inevitable. And though I narrowly escaped such a disaster myself, the lady would not be pursuaded to pardon me of what she termed an ungentlemanly deception.

In the early stages of my experiments, a lady named Follett, then engaged in the photograph business in Nashville, desired to make a parachute descent from my balloon at that place. After considerable deliberation upon the subject it was determined that her husband should also participate in the event by ascending in a Montgolphier machine, which should be attached beneath the balloon, and that the parachute should be attached below the Montgolphier. Accordingly a parachute, and a large muslin machine for hot air were hastily constructed. I confess to not being at all enthusiastic over the subject, but having always had a weakness in not being able to resist persuasion of a woman, particularly when handsome, the lady in this case had the field almost to herself. The community showed a strange coldness and apathy in the matter, because, no doubt, they concluded that they had previously been sufficiently bedridden by montebanks; and I would not have been surprised if the authorities had interfered to defer the performance indefinitely, regardless of the character of the weather. However, the ascent was made as arranged. Mrs. Follet was cut away from the Montgolphier by her husband before reaching an altitude of one thousand feet, and in alighting became wedged between two buildings in such manner as to cause her several severe bruises, and but for the protection afforded her by the basket in which she fell, would have undoubtedly been killed. From some unknown cause the canopy forming the top of the parachute did not fully fill; hence her downward motion was but little retarded, and she fell with fearful velocity. Meanwhile the gas and air balloons shut up very rapidly, and striking a stiff breeze were carried away to the east. As soon as I could discharge sufficient gas to retard the ascensive power given by being relieved of the weight of the parachute, I cut away the Montgolphier, at an elevation of some five thousand feet, when the two balloons separated, the gas machine continuing in its upward flight, and the hot air machine moving slowly for a time and then rapidly toward the earth. My voyage was continued for twenty minutes, and I alighted safely nine miles from the point of starting. Mr. Follett became entangled in tree tops from which he was extricated with difficulty but without much injury.

—The origin and uses and a description of a parachute will be in place here. The invention of this machine is attributed to Blanchard, a Frenchman, who first experimented with it in 1785; or at least the introduction of it for aeronautic purposes. The principle was no doubt suggested by the umbrella, which had been used for many years by athletes in leaping games and as a means of dropping from high places. And the use of it for aeronaut purposes seemed in a measure necessary for the safety of those who were submitting themselves to the uncertainties and frequent accidents of the hot-air principle of aerostation. While the machine is of undoubted value, as useful aloft in case of disaster as a life-preserver is useful at sea, experiments with it now are regarded as being more novel than practical. And unless it is constructed upon entirely scientific principles and in mechanical proportions, and dexterously and carefully managed, its use is quite sure to result in disaster, though we have but one or two cases in which death has ensued. But when the machine is properly constructed there is no more danger to the passenger falling from almost any altitude with it than in the act of alighting from a carriage.

There are two general forms for constructing the parachute. The first one used was the umbrella form, and has in most cases been given the preference. It is a simple arrangement of gores, cut from stout linen or muslin, in sagements from ten to twelve feet in length, and so joined together as to form a hemispherical canopy, from twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter, with a hoop from eight to ten feet in diameter over its external surface, from which hoop a net or cords run off to the extreme edge of the canvass, forming, together with direct attachments with the hoop beneath or through the canvass, a point from which the basket is suspended. The basket is usually narrow and deep, to prevent the voyager from rolling out when the machine is subjected to severe vibratory motion, as is frequently the case at the first stage of the descent before it has attained its equilibrium. The principal of the fall by means of this apparatus, with comparative gentle velocity, is the resistence offered to the atmosphere by the concaved opposing surface of the machine. It starts with an accelerated motion, and the velocity is increased until opposed by a preponderating resistence of gravity. The terminal velocity is not attained at once, the buoyancy of the accumulated fluid in the top of the machine forming an elastic cushion where the force of the fall relaxes and contracts until the equilibrium is attained.

The other mode of construction is in the form of an inverted cone or a funnel, with a stout hoop around the upper and outer edge, and an opening in the bottom through which a column of air passes up while the machine is falling—with a basket appended in the usual manner. It will be observed that the principles involved in this machine are somewhat different from the other. Instead of depending upon the elasticity of the air as a medium of greater or less speed, friction obtained in the displacement of the air, as the machine wedges down through it, is the great reliance, while the column of air passing up through the apparatus has the effect to greatly steady the motion and prevent oscillation, even before the terminal velocity has been reached.

Of course it will be remembered that in the use of a parachute the aeronauts in the balloon from which it has been detached, are required to discharge gas very rapidly to compensate for the loss of ballast as it were. In doing this the atmosphere in which the balloon moves becomes so heavily charged with gas as to be extremely unpleasant, but the difficulty presented is usually overcome by breathing, for the time being, through a tube into a bag of air provided for the purpose.

The principle of a compressed air parachute is always anticipated in the construction of a balloon, by a careful aeronaut. Experiments have been made to show that a balloon can be exploded at a great height and the aeronaut descend in comparative safety. Mr. Wise made this experiment several times with the utmost satisfaction. A cord is usually provided for this purpose, by means of which an opening can be made in the aerostat sufficiently large to discharge the gas in a moment, upon which the material composing the gas envelope immediately finds its way into the top of the net and the machine is converted into a parachute, which being always proportionate in size with the amount of burthen being carried, is governed by the law of gravitation, the same as a regularly constructed parachute, and descends with the same facility and safety. Therefore the parachute principle is an important if not an indispensible one, in connection with globular-shaped balloons.

My disaster at Columbus, Ohio, referred to in a former paper, would have resulted fatal to Mr. Neil and myself had not our balloon formed a parachute as soon as it exploded. I am not so well satisfied regarding its efficacy if applied to oblong, or cigar-shaped balloons. Indeed, I am sure the principle cannot be here applied to act effectually. Yet this does not destroy the usefulness of the parachute as an independent machine, or "life-preserver," to be used from an air-ship of any description, though it will require quite a stretch of the imagination and unusual confidence in one's inventive powers to be led to the conclusion that it could be so applied as to save a score of passengers in case of unusual accident to the air-ship.

HIBERNIAN HOT BLOOD.

The High Resolve of the New York Irish—What They Will Not Permit in Future.

On Thursday a large meeting of Irishmen was held in Brevoort Hall, New York, on the subject of the late riot. The principal speech was by General Stephen J. Meary. He spoke as follows:

In your call for a meeting to-night I find a very concise point, which is: Shall Orangeism or Know-Nothingism rule this country? [Cries of "Never, never."] My friends, never, never, never, even if a different lesson has to be taught from that of Wednesday last. Never shall the scenes of that day be repeated. I, in company with Dr. Waters, Mr. Conyngham and Mr. White, assisted at the death scene that day. When I stood in Irish blood my own blood curdled, and I prayed that I might see the day when my countrymen's blood would be avenged. [Indescribable uproar.] I saw armed and clubbed ruffians shooting innocent men for the crime of looking at Orangemen. [Hisses.]

"Shall Orangemen rule New York? No; Ireland, our dear native mother, they never shall. Never, never, never. [Wild applause.] Is it not a glorious triumph for authority that men should be shot down, wives made widows, children orphans, brothers lose their sisters, fathers their sons—and for what? To please the caprice of one man, who left his rightful place in Albany and came down here to revoke the humane order of our Mayor. [Great excitement and cries of 'he's a murderer; hang him on a lamp-post,' etc.] No; we must not talk of hanging up on lamp-posts yet. We have work to do, but we must have no impulsive revenge.

"I have already taken steps to secure legal revenge. Now is not the time for hasty reprisal. Nurse your wrath to keep it warm. Let us first be legally avenged, and afterward deal in another manner with the men who insult us with their banners and their party tunes. Be patient, but do not be forgiving. This may not be Christian counsel, but with the scenes of Wednesday before my eyes, and with, may be, the relatives of some of those who fell by the murderous fire of the murderous militia in front of me, it is the only advice I can give you.

"Immediate vengeance may do harm. Stifle in your hearts any harm you would like to inflict upon militiamen, even though you should know one personally. Let the law first take its course, and afterward I pledge you you will be fully satisfied. We are here to make a solemn protest. Now is not the time to take our vengeance. When it comes we will have it, even if they trample over the bodies of every Irishman in America. [Fearful yells.] Swear that Orangemen shall never again parade here; swear that they shall never again carry their devilish flag in our streets."

[Prolonged enthusiasm, and cries of "Let no Irishman vote for Hoffman."]

"I take heart when I think that Wednesday's scenes shall be avenged and never repeated. Before their next anniversary I want to see a law on the statute books of this State prohibiting these yearly insults to Irish citizens, who have fought, who have bled, and whose bones have whitened on every battle-field of this country. When did ever an Orangeman fight for the land of his adoption? [A hiss, and 'Never will the Orangeman be allowed to parade, or he will be shot down.']

"I leave that question to you to be pondered over, to be balloted about, and to be religiously preserved until the proper time comes for you to answer it aloud. Never forget the man who sanctioned the insult to you on the 12th, should he ever come up as a candidate for any official position. If full justice isn't done it will be no fault of mine, or of the gentlemen who act with me."

THE GROWTH OF PITTSBURGH.

Notes from the Building Inspector—What is Being Done in the Old and New Wards—Fifteen Hundred New Buildings Added to Pittsburgh and Vicinity Each Year, at a Cost of $4,000,000.

We learn from Mr. Reed, the efficient Inspector of Buildings, that house building is quite active, especially in the new wards. He thinks that the whole number of permits issued is not quite as large as that of last year, but it will not fall far short, if any. Last year eight hundred and eighty-seven buildings, including additions, were erected, at an aggregate cost of about $2,000,000. This year the number of dwellings will probably be fully equal to those erected in 1870, but there are not so many business houses and public buildings in course of construction. In the old part of the city, the Updegraf block, on Smithfield street, between Fifth avenue and Diamond street, [illegible] stores; Judge Mellon's new iron front building on Smithfield, near Fifth avenue; the new iron front of Mr. Kim, adjoining the latter, and the fine four-story front of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Liberty street, opposite the mouth of Wood, are the principal improvements. There have been numerous alterations, new fronts, etc., etc., in the old wards, but the above include about all that is doing this season in the matter of warehouses. There are in process of finishing the new City Hall, Trinity Church, High School and other fine edifices.

In the newer portions of the city, building is most active in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, (Lawrenceville,) where large numbers of dwellings are being erected. In the Sixteenth ward (Bloomfield and vicinity,) a goodly number are also being built, but not as many as last year. The East Liberty wards do not show so much activity in this line as they did last year, but the increase in the number of dwellings will be very considerable. On Fifth avenue, and also on Penn avenue, as well as on the intersecting streets near to these thoroughfares, many very elegant and expensive residences are being built. A higher architectural taste is developed, in this class of buildings, than has been shown heretofore, which will add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of our suburbs.

On the whole, the year's business in the matter of building improvements will compare favorably with the past, and at the present rate of increase it will not be many years until the new wards will be "compactly built together." It must be borne in mind that we speak now without reference to Allegheny, and the boroughs known as the South Side. In Allegheny there are now four hundred buildings in process of erection—the most of which are small, but nevertheless well adapted to the wants of the public. On the South Side there will probably not be less than three hundred tenements built this season, so that in the territory known to the world as Pittsburgh, (and which ought to be consolidated in one municipality,) we are increasing in stores, dwellings and public buildings at the rate of *fifteen hundred per annum*. The aggregate cost of these improvements will be over $4,000,000, or at the rate of say $2,700 for each building. There is still an active demand for small houses, notwithstanding we have been increasing at this rate for several years. Rents are high, and just as soon as dwellings suited to the wants of small families are put up, they find good tenants. It is gratifying to note that a large per centage of the new houses erected each year are owned by mechanics and laboring men, the cost being saved from their earnings. This makes our growth substantial, and tends to secure to us a fixed population. There is perhaps no city in the Union where the population is so stable, and the means of obtaining a livelihood so certain to the tradesman and the laborer.

THE RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

An Incident in the Life of the Late Judge Ellis Lewis.

A correspondent writing to the Bellefonte *Republican* says: Some weeks ago I noticed an article giving some particulars of the early life of the Hon. Ellis Lewis, and among other things mentioned was the fact of his being an indentured apprentice to the printing business, his leaving his master before the expiration of his time, and his being advertised as an absconding apprentice. At the time I was under the impression some of the statements were incorrect in point of fact, and I felt like correcting them, as I had the original advertisement somewhere among my old curiosities, cut from a paper published in the year 1816. A faithful research then failed to bring it to light, and now, when it has turned up, the paper with the article in question has been mislaid—so the correction, if it was wrong, cannot be made, but, as a matter of curiosity, I send you the advertisement, thinking it might interest some of your readers, though I would not advise them to follow the example of the great judge.

By the way, do you notice the prediction in the last sentence. I will venture to say, that at the time Mr. John Wyeth wrote that "copy," he little dreamed that Justice would "overtake" his absconding apprentice in the manner it did in after life.

"20 DOLLARS REWARD.

ORACLE OFFICE, February 3, 1817.

Absconded from this office on Sunday morning last, an indentured apprentice to the printing business, named

ELLIS LEWIS,

Aged about nineteen years, five feet one or two inches high, slim built, pale countenance, and a down look. He was decently clad when he went away, but as it is pretty well ascertained that he was encouraged and enticed to this desertion by those whose sense of moral obligations is equal to his own, it is probable he will be provided with funds to exchange his apparel. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to his master. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril. And the young man may rest assured, that however he may hug himself on his dexterity at running away, *justice*, sooner or later, will overtake him to his cost.

JOHN WYETH.

☞ Editors of newspapers will please give the above an insertion or two, and a similar favor will be reciprocated." O. K.

Political Effect of the Riot.

[From the New York Herald.]

It may be safely said, too, that down to the 11th of July the advantages for these general fall elections were with the Democrats, and that nearly all the disadvantages were with the Republicans. The Democrats, no matter how much they were divided on their "new departure," were united against their common enemy, while the Republicans were cut up by personal feuds and factious squabbles, from New York to Missouri, and from Maine to Texas; and moreover, they were, as usual, indifferent as to the general results of elections of a purely local character. Such was the condition of things down to the 11th day of this month in reference to these approaching autumnal elections. The field was open to the Democrats for a vigorous aggressive campaign against the party in power, and with this party thrown upon the defensive, there was a prospect for important Democratic gains and great rejoicings East and West, and for corresponding losses and demoralizations to the Republicans. But these terrible and momentous events in this metropolis of this month of July have changed the whole face of things in regard to these coming State elections. Unquestionably the late Orange procession and its political surroundings and its bloody consequences and its political bearings will tend and are tending to unite and harmonize the Republicans and to embarrass and weaken the Democrats. It is evident that in this city and State the late wrangling and fighting Republican cliques and factions are beginning to harmonize against Tammany, and that they will not only make a bold push to carry our State Legislature in November, but will probably succeed in their efforts. * * * As it is, the mischief done to the Democratic party will hardly be repaired in these coming fall elections, while the vantage ground gained by the Republicans so far strengthens General Grant in his administration and as a candidate for another term as to remove, for the present, all doubts upon the subject.

LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

Severe Storms in Pennsylvania.

On Sunday last several counties in this State were visited by what the weather observers of the United States Signal Service designate as "local disturbances," which did an amount of damage almost impossible to estimate. In Wyoming county the storm seems to have been particularly severe.

WYOMING COUNTY.

A correspondent writes to the Scranton *Republican* from Factoryville, under date of the 17th, as follows:

A terrible hail storm passed over this section yesterday, between two and three o'clock, destroying everything in its path. The storm did not do much damage in our village, beyond breaking window glass, having spent all its fury two or three miles west and south of us, in the neighborhood of Wm. Carpenter, P. R. Gardner, A. G. Carpenter, Andrew Miller, Henry Chase and J. B. Carpenter's. In this section there is nothing left, not a blade of grass, a stalk of corn. Potatoes, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, meadows, and everything green, even to the mulleins and thistles, are pumiced to atoms. Those who had the most windows on the side exposed to the storm, have the most broken, ranging from thirty to 218, for so far as we are able to see no glass was left unbroken. We notice that the shutters were no protection, for on Mr. A. G. Carpenter's house many of them were broken, and the windows behind them. Not only was all the fruit destroyed, but in most instances the trees themselves, the bark being all pounded off, on the side toward the storm. The storm extended, as we have learned, about two miles and a half wide, going nearly east. We have not learned the amount of damage done; but it can be estimated by taking into account the entire crop of the farms included in the belt of the storm. Mr. Andrew Miller estimated the damage to his crops alone to be about sixteen hundred dollars. Young turkeys, chickens, etc., not protected, were killed. Swine were pounded black and blue, and horses that were out were much injured.

The approaching storm sounded about like fifteen coal trains, going at the rate of fifty miles per hour.

Mr. Able Gardner, while fastening a blanket to a window, was struck by a hailstone and knocked senseless. Many of the stones were as large as hens' eggs, and at eight o'clock last evening they were six inches deep beside the walls and fences.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

In Lycoming county, as we learn from the Williamsport *Bulletin*, the tornado seems to have spent its force in the vicinity of Ball's Mills. The rain fell in torents, deluging the fields and damaging the mill-dam. Nearly all the glass in the mill was broken, and dwelling houses suffered severely. Cattle rushed frantically from the fields, bellowing loudly from the pain caused by the pelting of the heavy hail stones, which were fully as large as a hen's egg. Whole fields of corn and oats were cut to pieces and rendered a total loss, the damage to various farmers being estimated at from $300 to $1,00 each. In the neighborhood of Montourville the effects of the tornado were also severely felt. After passing over that place, it seems to have encountered another traveling down the side of the Bald Eagle Mountain, and a terrific war of the elements immediately ensued. The clouds coming in sudden contact caused a swirl, and they fiercely struggled for the mastery over the village for several minutes. The very windows of heaven seemed to be opened and the commingled rain and hail descended in a solid sheet, which, with the lurid lightning and crashing thunder, combined to make the scene one of awful and impressive grandeur. There were many fine gardens in the village, the pride of their owners, of which nothing remained after the elements quieted down but battered stalks. At seven o'clock Monday evening, more than twenty-four hours after the storm, a bushel of hail, frozen into a solid mass, was observed lying in one yard. The hail was piled up in many places to the depth of several feet, and the main street, at one time during the storm, was a solid sheet of water of sufficient depth to float a canal boat. The loss to the people in and about Montoursville will reach over $20,000, and the entire loss in the county will probably not fall short of $100,000.

After leaving Montoursville the outer edge of the storm took Muncy in its course. The *Luminary* of Monday thus speaks of its effects there:

The most destructive hail storm that has visited this section of the country since 1845, passed over this place on Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. It came from the Southwest, and was accompanied by a heavy rain and high wind. As we go to press, Monday morning, we have not learned the extent of country embraced by the storm. At this place and vicinity the destruction of window glass was quite heavy, and fruit of all kinds, (particularly the grapes), and the corn and garden vegetables suffered terribly. The tomato vines and other vegetables will scarcely recover the damage sustained. The hail stones were not as large as we have seen, but what they lacked in size they made up in quantity, and there being a strong wind they descended with great force. We hope the storm did not extend over any considerable district of country.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the corn and oats in the track of the storm were literally cut to pieces, and cannot recover from the effects of the injury received. Mr. Goodenow, gardener, near this place, loses heavily. His loss in grapes alone is estimated to be fifty bushels.

In Clinton township the track of the storm increased to two miles in width, destroying everything in the shape of vegetation in its course.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

From Lycoming county the storm struck into Northumberland on a line with Montour, doing immense damage. Here the hail stones increased in size, and are said to have crashed through the house tops as if they had been made of brown paper. A correspondent, writing to the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* from Turbotville, gives a vivid description of the war of the elements:

"On Sunday afternoon about three o'clock [illegible] country, back of Turbotville, that was ever known or heard of in this section. The sky was black as night, the forked lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, the wind blew and the hail fell, presenting to the eye a scene indescribable. It was for a time emphatically an elemental war. The hail became master. It fell at some places to the depth of two feet and over, destroying everything in its track. Corn, oats, potatoes and other crops are beaten into the earth. The trees are as leafless as in mid-winter—even the bark is in many instances peeled off. Buildings were unroofed, or the roofs beaten full of holes. Windows are without glass, and, in short, a most desolate scene presents itself to the eye. Some farmers are well nigh ruined. I conversed with one of the unfortunate men on Monday morning, who told me that he will be compelled to sell out as he has nothing to feed his cattle and winter his stock. It seems the strip of country over which the storm passed is only about a mile or so wide—how long remains to be learned. On Monday morning the hail was a foot deep in some places."

All unite in saying that this storm was the severest and most desolating that ever passed through the county, and it would seem from the vivid description of our correspondent that it was worse in Northumberland county. The total damage sustained is not only heavy but irreparable—the crops are gone—the labor of the farmer has been wiped out and cannot be replaced this season.

A gentleman from Northumberland county reports that great "chunks of ice," weighing four pounds, fell in that county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The storm extended into Columbia county, doing great damage in its course, but we are without particulars.

YORK COUNTY.

In York county on Sunday evening at six o'clock there was a tremendous hail and rain storm, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. In the borough of York the ground was covered with hail to a considerable depth, but no material damage was done to property. The Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning, tearing up the slate roof somewhat, but the injury to the building was trifling.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

In the city of Lancaster the storm was more severe than any felt for years. The thunder was so heavy as to cause the most solid buildings to tremble perceptibly. Many trees were blown down and several houses struck by lightning. An unfinished frame dwelling south of the city was first struck by the electric fluid, smashing some of the girders, and then blown down. In the country there was great damage to the tobacco, oat and corn crops. In East Hempfield township the large tobacco warehouse of Levi Cross was blown down. Israel Landis, of East Lampeter township, lost seven fine cattle by one stroke of lightning, while standing under a tree. Jacob Gruber, of Rapho township, had three cattle killed in the same way. During the storm a boy named John Miller, fourteen years of age, son of Christian Miller, went into a tobacco warehouse belonging to Abraham Miller, of Manor township, to escape the rain. The shed was blown down by the wind and the boy crushed to death in the ruins. Although he was missed from home and search made for him, his death was not known until this forenoon, when some harvest hands, finding the oats too wet to cut, went to work to remove the timbers of the shed and found the dead body of the boy buried under it.

THE NEXT WAR.

When Will We be in It?—The Army, Great and Small Arms—Who Will Lead?

General Gilmore, in his speech at the reunion of the Army of the James, touched on "the next war" as follows: In our next war the leaders of our armies will probably have to come from those who received their baptism of fire during our great Rebellion. It is a customary saying among our non-military friends that there is no danger of another war during the present century. But have we the slightest guarantee of a long peace? Have we not passed one-sixth of the time since the formation of our Government in a state of active warfare, not counting our Indian wars, Fenian raids, and Orange celebrations?

At this rate one year of war is due now. Who can say that it will not come before the present year is long past, and in what state of preparation would war with a maritime power find us?

We undoubtedly have, in condition for almost immediate use, all the essential elements of a powerful mobile army. Our systems of small arms, our Remingtons, our Sharps, and our Springfields are second in excellence to none in the world, and tried veterans, willing and eager to use them in a good cause, can be counted by the million.

We could, beyond question, in an emergency, place a well equipped army of half a million men in the field in a month; but we would have no use for such a force against any probable attack. In what possible manner, for example, could such an army contribute to the safety of New York, Brooklyn and the Navy Yard against the attack of even a small iron clad fleet, bent simply on destruction of value. They would probably be a detriment to the defense.

The defense must be mainly by large guns on land and water, and the question is, have we got the right kind of guns? In my judgement we are too closely wedded to an effete smooth-bore system, and our respected law-makers, in the exercise of their presumed knowledge of ordnance and gunnery, have stopped the purchase of even smooth-bore guns, without giving us large rifles in their stead.

We are vastly behind our English friends in both the character and the quantity of our heavy ordnance. While I cannot believe that any supposition battle of Dorking will ever find its fulfillment upon our shores, I am an advocate of that policy which, while it desires and maintains honorable peace, makes a wise and proper use of it by looking well into the future.

Marvelous Growth of the Insurance Business.

At the beginning of 1860, the amount of capital represented in the insurance interests in the State of New York was only about $12,000,000, while other State companies doing business in New York represented only about $9,000,000 of capital and assets, making a total capital of about $21,000,000. At that time the number of life policies in force represented a total insurance of less than $140,500,000. On the 1st of January, 1871, the capital of New York companies had increased to about $130,500,000, and that of the "foreign" companies doing business there to about $137,000,000, making a total of $267,500,000, or about thirteen times as much as in 1860. At the close of 1870 the number of policies outstanding represented an insurance of upward of $2,040,000,000 or more than fourteen times as much as in 1860. The capital of New York fire insurance companies, which in 1859 was only about $5,000,000, is now nearly $62,000,000, increasing more than twelve times in twelve years. The New York *Bulletin* says it is a question with many who are well able to form intelligent opinions upon the subject, whether this sudden and marvelous growth of the insurance business is, in a broad sense, evidence of beneficial progress, so far as the interests of the whole community are concerned. Experienced State officers are not without gross apprehensions that the future of the business will not be one of prosperity, and that the superintendents of insurance in the different States cannot too clearly scrutinize the accounts even of seemingly prosperous and well established companies.

WASHINGTON.

Pleasanton to be Allowed to Resign.

Two More Murders Charged Against Mrs. Wharton—Loss at the Arsenal $62,000—The City Improvement Scheme Interrupted by a Temporary Injunction, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1871.

Something More About Mrs. Wharton.

A letter was received here to-day from the widow of the Mr. Wharton who, with his daughter, died suddenly some four years since while on a visit from their home in this city to Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, lately arrested there for poisoning General Ketcham. The letter asserts that at the time of the death of these parties and ever since, she has firmly believed that both her husband and daughter were poisoned by Mrs. Wharton. The reason assigned for the alleged murder was that Mrs. Wharton owed her husband twenty-five hundred dollars.

Loss at the Arsenal.

The loss by the late fire at the arsenal here has at last been estimated by the officers to amount to sixty-two thousand dollars. This includes the museum, though it is impossible to affix a money value to the important collection stored there, illustrating the nature of the equipment and arms of the principal foreign nations. The fire is still believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Report on the Late Eclipse.

The larger part of the work of the officer connected with the Naval Observatory here, in observing the last eclipse from Sicily and Gibraltar, is now in the hands of the printers.

Temporary Injunction Granted.

Judge Wylie, of the District Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from proceeding under the four million loan bill, and set Saturday next for a full hearing of the matter.

Pleasanton to be Allowed to Resign.

It has been the general understanding about the Treasury to-day that Commissioner Pleasanton will be allowed to resign, and thus settle his controversy with Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1871.

BEER BREWING INTERESTS.

The report of Mr. Louis Schade, of Washington, who was appointed by Commissioner Pleasanton to make an official report of the Beer Brewers' Convention, held in Pittsburgh early last month, has recently been filed in the Internal Revenue Bureau. It touches upon every subject concerning the interests of brewers, and gives some interesting statistics relative to the amount of business carried on in that branch of trade. He states that the Beer Brewers' Association extends over every State in the Union, and that they receive support from their friends in all sections of the country. The Beer Brewers' Congress, which is to be held in Dresden on the 27th of the month, is expected to be largely represented from America; and as the Congress that was to come off last year was postponed on account of the war, business of great importance to the brewers' profession is expected to be transacted. The brewers announce their intention of renewing their efforts to decrease the tax on fermented liquors, and they advocate that the interests of the country require that the taxing of malt liquors should entirely cease. They claim this exemption on the ground that malt liquors are known as temperance beverages, nourishing and healthy, and that by the abolition of the tax thereon the Government would benefit the people and assist the cause of temperance. They regret that the United States has paid so little attention to the collection of correct and reliable statistics relative to their trade, and claim that the want of such information in Congress, and of the appreciation of the necessity of the same, is the principal cause of the unequal and consequently unjust taxation. They assert that they are the heaviest tax-payers in the country, the taxes paid by brewers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, being over $7,300,000 or about twenty per cent. more than last year.

TREACHERY OF THE COREAN OFFICIALS.

An official dispatch from Admiral Rogers and Minister Low confirm the telegraphic accounts heretofore published in regard to the first day's fight at Corea. A private letter dated June 3d, says: When the surveying party commenced their operations, they were met by Government officers, who informed them that there would be no objection to their work; but when they went further up the river, they were fired upon, the officers having acted treacherously and as decoys. The natives are represented as fine-looking, somewhat resembling our Indians. The tides are strong and heavy, and the current through the bends of the river fearful.

THE LATE RIOT.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

NEW YORK, July 24.—This forenoon Coroner Young commenced an inquest on the bodies of those who were shot during the recent riot. The inquest took place in the Eighth District Court room, and but few persons were present when the inquest commenced. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was present. Also, the following jurors: John A. Dugann, Marshal Lefferts, J. B. Demorest, William A. Prune, Henry Comstock, [illegible] structing them to inquire how and in what manner and when and where certain persons named came to their death, and also the circumstances attending such death, and said it was their duty to render a verdict according to the evidence offered, without excitement, passion or prejudice. The Deputy Coroner read the names of those who met their death, and described the nature of the shot wound in each case. Two names were not ascertained, the body not being identified.

Several witnesses were then examined, all of whom testified that they saw the shot fired, but could not identify any one who had fired it. Stephen J. Meany appeared as counsel for relatives of some of the dead, but Coroner Young decided to conduct the inquest without the aid of counsel, and said he would do it in his own way. Nearly all the witnesses testified that shots were fired by the crowd before the military fired.

Dr. C. D. Lordly testified that when the procession passed Sixth street he saw a woman wave a white handkerchief with an orange border, when a man walked up to her and shot her. Several other shots were then fired, when the military fired into the crowd. One of the wounded men had a pistol in his possession. Several of the wounded were taken to his store, three of whom died there.

Officer William Ward testified to searching several of the men and taking arms from them. Officer Finn heard a pistol discharged from the window of a house on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street, and in two or three seconds afterward heard two or three shots fired from the house. Several missiles were thrown. The military fired about two minutes after.

After the examination of several other witnesses, all of whom testified that the mob fired on the military first, though some of them stated that only one shot was fired, the Coroner said he had tried to obtain all the evidence he could which would throw any light on the subject before them, but wanted to obtain anything more than what had already been testified. He had endeavored to discharge his duty impartially, and was ready to postpone the inquiry if the jury thought necessary. The jury saw no necessity of prolonging the investigation. They retired at two o'clock, and returned the following verdict in five minutes:

"We find that these persons came to their death on the 12th inst, by gunshot wounds at the hands of parties to us unknown." The jury having signed the verdict in forty-two cases, were discharged.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Tennie C. Claflin publicly announces herself as a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District of this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The Union Republican President Executive Committee are now engaged in reorganizing the Republican party in North Carolina, and in efforts to defeat the Constitutional Convention movement in that State. Many documents have been sent hither from their rooms in this city in aid of the work.

THE NEW YORK IRISH ON GOV. HOFFMAN.

A Tight Place for a Democratic Presidential Candidate to be in.

For a Presidential candidate Governor Hoffman is decidedly in a bad box. The Irish weekly papers of New York city brim over with denunciation and invective because of his action with regard to the New York riots. Isn't this a pleasant dish to set before a Governor who wants to be President, and knows himself to be dependent on the votes of the very persons who gnash their teeth at him, hang him in effigy, and call him murderer?

[From the Irish People.]

"The blood curdles at the thought of such atrocity, and if such a thing as justice is to be found in this land of boasted liberty, that justice must now be sought for, to impeach John T. Hoffman, and try him for the wilful murder of those whose deaths were caused by his action at New York on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1871. We call upon the friends of the murdered citizens, by every duty which they owe to society and to themselves, to raise this issue at the proper tribunals of the country, and to cite Gov. Hoffman before a jury of his peers to answer to a charge of murder!"

[From the Irish Citizen.]

"It is a matter of regret that Mr. Hoffman has thus gone over to the Orangemen, because this bloody blunder wipes him out as a public man. Many had even good hope he might be our next President; but that is all over; if his party now were mad enough to put him in nomination he could never get one Irish Catholic vote, not one."

[From the Irish World.]

"Perhaps this Dutchman, Hoffman, felt in that hour the influence of common affinity, and deemed it obligatory on him to stand by his distant relatives—the Anglo-Orange Goths—who are ever true to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of William, the Dutch adventurer. And this man dares to vail his diabolical acts under cover of law and order. We charge that he has violated law and broken a special statute in this very instance. Out upon the wretch! Let his name stink forever in the nostrils of all the true and the good! Let the cry of the orphan, whose home he has left disconsolate, blast him! and let the hot tear of the widow, whose heart he has made sore, rot him in his pride of place and imperious despotism! The greatest mistake made in the whole massacre business seems to be that Mayor Hall did not arrest John T. Hoffman for interfering with the peace of the city."

[From the Freeman's Journal.]

"The 'sober second thought' of the people lately so excited, will consign John T. Hoffman to the obscurity from which he has risen by lucky manœverings. John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State—by the leniency of Tammany Hall—was off bathing his long mustache at Newport or elsewhere—a spoiled baby of Tammany Hall. These pork and whisky speculators—produce merchants—poor devils that no tailor would trust for a coat, dictated a rule of law for Gov. John T. Hoffman. Telegrams—costing twenty-five cents in currency—went to him in plenty. Poor Gov. John T. Hoffman was frightened at the array of men that had twenty-five cents to send telegrams to him."

Similar language is used by all the Irish journals of the city. Two of them appear dressed in mourning, and among the headings of their editorials are, "Hoffman's Holocaust," "Hoffman's Massacre," Hoffman's Bloody Procession," Hoffman a Murderer," and other equally startling titles, the unanimity of Irish sentiment, as expressed through these journals, being absolutely perfect. Hoffman has committed political hari-kari. This wild wail of rage and fury contrasts strangely, however, with the declaration of the better classes of Catholics that they were opposed to any interference with the Orange procession, and in favor of liberty for all. Or is it possible that these papers are not edited by the better classes?

Mr. Joseph Leidich, of Saucon township, Northampton county, aged seventy-nine years, cut grain with a grain cradle for three-quarters of a day the other week, and did the work as well and as rapidly as could be expected of a man of forty-five.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

SOME one writing with as much authority as if he had just risen from the perusal of Greeley's "What I Know," says: "In order to secure a satisfactory crop of strawberries next year, it is necessary to begin preparations now. Layers, rooted in pots, may be planted even in the hot days of July or August; the plant will grow right on, and become sufficiently large to give a good crop next spring. Plants rooted in pots are not generally for sale by nurserymen, but there will be no difficulty in getting them done to order. Small pots, those known in the trade as verbena pots, are filled with good compost and sunk in the soil of the bed. The runner is placed upon the soil of the pot, and a clod of earth or small stone is placed upon it to keep the wind from disturbing it until it is rooted. The plants should not remain so long in the pots as to become at all root-bound, but as soon as they are well rooted they should be turned out and planted in the new bed. The plant should be set in freshly stirred soil, and if the operation is properly managed, it will show no signs of being disturbed."

NOTHING is more common than boys in our streets smoking cigars and chewing tobacco. Here is a paragraph for their benefit, or the benefit of their parents or guardians, if they have any: A French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poison. In twenty-two there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks; in three there was heart affection; in eight decided deterioration of blood; in twelve there was frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep, and four had ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

THE women of Paris fought desperately, in some cases, for the Commune, and committed terrible atrocities. It is related, among a multitude of incidents of a similar nature, that a female colonel was captured. Near her, also a prisoner, was another woman, whom a gendarme goaded with his sabre. A stranger reproached him for acting so cruelly to a woman. "Woman!" he cried. "That woman, as you call her, killed my captain and lieutenant and a sergeant, with three shots from her revolver.' One account says that "the *vivandieres* have been especially bloody, and shot several officers with their revolvers at the moment of their capture. More courageous than the men the women show fight to the last moment, and meet their death with an undaunted courage." An Englishman met, in the Rue de la Paix, a company of between twenty and thirty girls, looking neat and pretty, but hooted at, cursed, and hissed, with unusual bitterness. They were the shop-girls of a sewing-machine house, who had enticed a company of soldiers into their shop, petted and flattered them there, and then poisoned them all in wine. These girls were hurried along the Place Vendome, knowing well that they would be put to death without mercy; but they tripped along gayly, answering the curses of the throng with smiles.

AT the conclusion of a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. Carpenter "expressed the earnest hope that the liberal assistance of Her Majesty's government, which has already enabled British Naturalists to obtain the lead in this inquiry, would be so continued as to enable them to keep it for the future. In particular he called attention to the suggestion lately thrown out by M. Alex. Agassiz, that an arrangement might be made by our own Admiralty with the naval authorities of the United States, by which a thorough survey, physical and biological, of the North Atlantic should be made between the two countries, so that British and American explorers, prosecuting in a spirit of generous rivalry labors most important to the science of the future, might meet and shake hands on the mid-ocean." We fear that if we do not bestir ourselves the credit which has been won by British scientific enterprise will pass elsewhere. The United States Government is not only preparing the Deep-Sea Exploring Expedition, of which we gave an account in our last issue, but is also fitting out a similar expedition to the North Pacific. The German Government is about to send a like expedition to explore the depths of the Atlantic to the west of Portugal, where the porcupine expedition last year met with its greatest biological success; and the Swedish Government has already dispatched two ships, expressly fitted for deep-sea exploration, to Baffin's Bay the natural history part of the work being under the charge of Mr. Lindape, who acted as assistant naturalist to the last Porcupine expedition. What are our scientific men, as a body, what is our Government doing? We grieve to say that up to the present time we have heard of no general appeal to the Government for the required help. And thus, having shown other nations the way to the treasures of knowledge which lie hid in the recesses of the ocean, we are falling from the van into the rear, and leaving our rivals to gather everything up. Is this creditable to the power which claims to be mistress of the seas? Is it fair to eminent men who have freely given their best services to the nation and obtained for it a glorious scientific victory. If their success is regarded by other countries as so distinguished that they are vieing with each other for a participation in it, surely we ought at least to hold our own.

THE horned toad of Oregon (*Tapoya Douglassii*) is a remarkable creature, plentiful on the open plains of the district among rocks and sand. They are usually gray, but Dr. Cooper states that he met with one example that was of a brick red on the back, but, beneath, white like the rest. These colors resemble those of the stones among which they live, and it is supposed that they have the chameleon-like property of changing their hue. Though ferocious in appearance, they are perfectly harmless; yet the Indians believe them to have the power of producing a poisonous wound with their blunt spines, just as, among ourselves, the newts are credited with many objectionable qualities. These toads are very slow in motion, and do not attempt to bite. One was kept in captivity for five months, would spring in a most threatening manner when anything pointed at it, at the same time opening its mouth wide and hissing audibly, after which it would inflate its body, and show other marks of anger.

Here is a description of man over Nature which almost reads like a miracle. It describes the American terminus of the ocean telegraph: A man is sitting in a darkened room at Heart's Content. A fine wire attached to the sea cable is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave, produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia, passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough to attract a light iron bar. A looking-glass, half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare, so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed in this flitting idiom in utter silence on the wall. There is no record made by the machinery, except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. Something awe creeps over us as we see the evidences of a human touch three thousand miles away swaying that line of light."

THERE seems to be a prevalent idea among those who have become converts to the doctrines promulgated by Darwin that species have no real existence. Every working naturalist knows well that most assuredly species do exist, and that in the most positive manner. The line of separation is clear and distinct, and marked by characteristics as real as the fact of their existence itself. The doctrine of natural selection, however, does not in the least call this in question, but merely throws doubts upon their constancy. The existence of species is by no means disproved, because naturalists differ in defining what they mean by the term.

Colorado Fossils.

[From the Boulder (California) News.]

Abundant evidence, in the shape of fossil remains, is to be found in that portion of Colorado lying east of and contiguous to the base of the mountains, extending from north to south through the entire length of the Sierra Madras, that this region has once had a tropical climate. Fossil lions, tigers, leopards, and other tropical animals have been found in Nebraska, several degrees north of us. We have sections of an elephant's tusk, picked up on the range between Fairplay and Breckinridge. Of vegetable remains, the tropical fern, the palm leaf, the lemon, and the cocoanut are found in abundance. In the clay formations overlying our coal measures, the perfect impression of immense palm leaves are found. In sinking a shaft near Erie, the Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburg found the impression of palm leaves four feet long, at almost every foot. In a lime ledge near Boulder are petrified cocoanuts in large numbers. Besides, our remarkable coal measures, fifty-two feet in thickness, all evidently of vegetable origin, point unmistakably to the fact that these things were produced by the same influences now found in tropical regions. Now the question arises, and to which the attention of scientific men is directed, when and how were they produced? Did we once have the equator where we now are? If not, then how have we these formations here? And if so, then what produced the change, and placed the poles where they are? Was the change sudden or gradual? Could the upheaving of our mountain range, running from pole to pole, have so disturbed the balance as to cause the earth to swing round? These are serious questions that science may throw light upon some time in the future.

The Mother of Borgias.

The alarming frequency of cases of poisoning, in which, as in the instances of Mrs. Sherman and Wharton, women of refinement and culture, are the real or supposed criminals, has again brought the title "Borgia" into general use as the appellation by which female poisoners are distinguished. Comparatively few persons, however, understand the real significance of the word. It is the name of an old and powerful Italian family, who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Cesare Borgia, prince of poisoners, was an Italian prelate and soldier, the son of Pope Alexander VI., who made him a Cardinal in 1493. He at once began a war of extermination against the feudal barons and small princes of the Papal States. In the accomplishment of his designs he resorted to treachery and poison. The victims of his ambition are countless, and consisted of nobles and royal personages. It is supposed that his sister, Lucrezia Borgia, aided him to some extent in his diabolical plots. He was suspected of plotting the murder of his own brother. At an evening party he had made preparations for poisoning four of the wealthiest Cardinals; but by mistake the poison, which was mixed in wine, was administered to Cesare and his father. Cesare survived through his temperance, but the Pope, his father, died. He seized the Papal treasure, but was finally expelled from Rome by Pope Julius II. Borgia was one of the best educated and most cultivated men of his time. Lucrezia Borgia was very beautiful and finely educated. She had three husbands and lovers innumerable. Two of her husbands died by treachery, and she survived the rest of her family. She attracted to her court poets and men of letters. Among these Pietro Bembo celebrated her genius. Victor Hugo made her the subject of a play, which is the basis of the opera of Lucrezia Borgia, by Donizetti.

New Musical Instrument.

Mr. Thomas Atkins, of Cincinnati, has obtained a patent for a new musical instrument, concerning which great expectations are entertained. It presents externally somewhat the appearance of an upright piano and has a similar keyboard and action, including hammers and damper. In other respects it differs from the piano, having no strings, no tension, and consequently fewer imperfections. The tones are produced by the hammers striking upon steel hooks of a peculiar construction. The hooks have three prongs, the center one being used to attach the hook firmly to a metalic support. The outer prongs differ in length, and herein lies the value of Mr. Atkins's discovery. When struck, the hook gives out not only a pure sustained tone, but a perfect harmonic. It is as if a musical box fifty times enlarged were playing. The high notes have all the brilliancy of strings, but in descending the scale the tones approach the *timbre* of wind instruments, like the organ. The purity to tone throughout make other musical sounds comparatively coarse. It is continued and singing, and its volume is regulated by the touch of the player and the pressure of the pedal; its only harmonic is the octave.

At one of the early dinners in honor of the Joint High Commission, Judge Hoar, alluding to the unfriendliness of England for our cause during the war, marveled that the British people could give their sympathy against the free side. "But it was not the intelligent opinion that favored the South," said Prof. Bernard: "eminently cultivated people in England sympathized with the North." "Well," retorted the Judge, quietly, "I am almost quoting your own speeches and writings." Whereupon the subject was suddenly dropped.

Enormous Crops in Kansas.

The *Kansas Central Advocate*, issued at Salina, on the Smoky Hill, thus exults over the crop prospects in that vicinity:

"The oldest inhabitant remembereth not a year in which Heaven hath so bountifully blessed this locality as this present one. With sufficient snow during the past winter to protect our cereals, mowing and pasturing was requisite to keep them within reason, delightful spring and summer followed, with hot sun and gentle showers nearly every day. Soon all was in bloom, and now all winter crops have been harvested. Sampies have been brought to us from all localities, and, though of Eastern birth, we have never seen them surpassed—if equaled. Wheat five feet and a half high, and rye seven feet, the former will run from 25 to 45 bushels per acre, and deliveries have been made to our mills here of lots weighing 62 and 64 pounds to the bushel. Barley is now about four feet high, oats five feet. Some of the latter have been harvested as long since as three weeks, and some not cut will average 100 bushels to the acre. Corn ten to twelve feet, with ears ready for roasting.

"The yield of all the above will simply be enormous, while the growth of potatoes is unprecedented—350 bushels to the acre is the talk—with a crop of sunflowers and weeds ten to fifteen feet high thrown into the bargain. We have samples of grass nine feet long, which looks as though we might be able—with economy—to harvest two and a half to three tons of hay per acre. In a word, our harvest is made."

A Rich Man Buried as a Pauper.

The *Ohio Statesman* of the 19th has an account of the proceedings before the Probate Court of Franklin county, on an application to admit to probate the will of Joseph Caldwell:

Joseph Caldwell was an eccentric bachelor, who owned a large amount of real estate in Franklin and Belmont counties, besides other property, the whole valued at $150,000, or more. He was one of four brothers, one of whom, Dr. Samuel Caldwell, resides in Illinois. Between these two there was a very close alliance of friendship, and the other brothers appear to have paired off in like manner. Two years ago he received a sun-stroke, which affected his mind, and application was made to the court to appoint a guardian for him, but the physicians refused to make the necessary certificate. He afterward went to Missouri on business, and thence wandered to New Orleans, where he was without means. It appears that while in New Orleans he made efforts to procure funds from Columbus with which to return home, but from some unaccountable reason failed. He was arrested in New Orleans as a vagrant on the 26th of October, 1870, and taken before Recorder Houghton, who ordered him to be sent to the hospital. The hospital authorities refused to receive him because he was deranged, and he was removed to an insane asylum, where he died on the 2d of December following. On the 5th of December he was buried at the expense of the City of New Orleans.

Patent Office Information.

A circular is about to be issued from the Patent Office, which will give to inventors, manufacturers, traders and all interested the following information as to the course for them to pursue to obtain complete information of the latest improvements in patents relative to the branches of industry in which they are specially interested. Hereafter there will be printed a large number of specifications and accompanying drawings of each patent issued. These will be divided into classes according to the interests with which they are most closely allied, each branch of industry, as far as possible, having a class and embracing everything patented relating thereto. Parties desiring to obtain, free of postage, these copies of patents issued in one or more classes, can do so by addressing the Commissioner, specifying the class or classes desired, and remitting a deposit of $2, with which they will be credited. Whereupon the copies in the designated class or classes will be mailed to their address each week immediately after the issue of the patents, a charge of ten cents for each copy sent, the lowest price under the law at which they can be sold, being debited against the deposit until it is exhausted, when the subscriber will be informed. Accompanying this circular will be a list of the classes of patents, with proper numbers and designations to guide subscribers in ordering. The number of classes is 128.

How France Pays Indemnity.

The following particulars with respect to the payment of war indemnity by France are not without interest. Germany is to pay for the bags in which the money is to be sent, at the rate of two sous per bag, thus, when the first instalment has been paid she will have to return some 50,000 francs. The house of Rothschild has undertaken the payment of the bills of exchange for the French Government; they are to be made payable in ready money, and without loss, at not more than two months' date. This business will be done at London between Rothschild and the German consul. The latter will also receive the sums which France pays in English bank notes. The silver, and the other foreign but not French notes, will be sent direct from Paris to Berlin by rail. France bears the expense of transport as far as the frontier. The sum will at once be divided between the separate States, as soon as the amount required to cover the North German war loan has been set aside. It will, of course, be impossible to count the money, as this would occupy the whole time of all the treasury officials down to the end of next December. The bags and chests will therefore be counted, one or two opened and counted through, and the rest weighed. As it is necessary to accept the sums sent in confidence that their declared value is correct, the wooden chests will also be retained and paid for by the Germans. It is probable that the French will pay a part of the amount in gold and silver bars instead of coined money, which would greatly facilitate the business of receiving the indemnity.

Death of Chickens—Probable Cause.

flocks of chickens, old and young, in a single day. Col. Coolly, who is somewhat of a chicken fancier, has, or rather had, a large number of half grown chickens, in which he took great pride, visions of waffles and broiled spring fowl floating before him. But his high anticipations are likely to be banished. His chickens are dying at the rate of half a dozen a day. They fall dead off the roost at night, and among the bushes and vines in the daytime. The first indication of the disease shows itself in the fowl standing or sitting as though it were asleep, in which position it remains until it dies, which is generally in about six hours after they are taken sick. Many others are losing their chickens in the same manner. Will some one enlighten us as to the cause, and suggest a remedy? Should the disease become general would it be quite safe to indulge in spring chickens just at present? Can it be that the dog slayers are throwing poisoned meats or other articles into yards and gardens for the purpose of killing the "purps," and that chickens have thus become the victims of the dog poison? The matter should be investigated. It is not only provoking but expensive to lose a hundred or more fine chickens for the sake of killing a dog, particularly when there is not a single canine on the premises.

Interesting Educational Statistics.

General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has collected from all available sources the names of colleges and collegiate institutes instituted in the United States. The total number of names embraced in this is 469, of which 306 appear to be names of colleges, 66 Roman Catholic schools, 68 colleges for females, and 29 institutes or high schools for males. In 1700, the number of English speaking persons in the United States was 6,900,000; in 1871, that number had increased to 37,000,000. This officer has also prepared a chronological table of universities of Europe, which shows that the first university established in Europe was founded at Bologna, Italy, in 1119. Other European countries founded their first universities at the following times: France, 1196; England, 1201; Spain, 1222; Portugal, 1291; Austria, 1348; Switzerland, 1368; Germany, 1386; Scotland, 1410; Belgium, 1426; Sweden, 1477; Denmark, 1479; Poland, 1570; Holland, 1575; Ireland, 1593; Hungary, 1635; Finland, 1640; Russia, 1755; Norway, 1811; and Greece, 1823. The number of universities founded in Europe in each century were as follows: In the 12th century, 2; 13th century, 11; 14th century, 15; 15th century, 23; 16th century, 19; 17th century, 9; 18th century, 13; 19th century, 21.

How It Will Be.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The press may palaver about "vindicating a principle," "submitting to the mob," and all that sort of clap-trap; but Democrats will forget all about it, and the men most blustering against Mayor Hall and Tammany Hall will walk up to the polls on election day and vote the entire Democratic ticket, just as if nothing had happened. Irishmen may blather and resolve never to vote for John T. Hoffman, as they did when he sentenced and imprisoned the rioters of 1863, but if he is the nominee of the Democratic party, "every mother son" of them will rally as one man to his support. People who suppose Mayor Hall has met his political death will find themselves mistaken. He has a power behind him stronger than any one man in this State. We advise Republicans not to be so unwisely jubilant. As we observed before, American born citizens who vote the Democratic ticket are people of very short memories. Don't be fooled with the idea that they will vote against Mayor Hall next year. Strange as it may seem, we regard him a stronger man in the party than Gov. Hoffman. Queer people are our Democratic fellow-citizens.

Progress and Decadence.

Memphis is represented to be on the high road of progress in a financial and commercial sense, while New Orleans is in a state of decay. A prominent citizen of the former city, sojourning at Saratoga, conversing with a correspondent on the subject, said: "Memphis is central. We have now a railroad straight across Arkansas to Duvall's Bluff, and another building to Kansas City. Our cotton receipts were 200,000 more bales this year than last, making Memphis the third *entrepot* for cotton in the world. New Orleans does much of her trade with us now instead of with St. Louis and Cincinnati. Poor New Orleans is losing prestige. Before the war she imported directly from Europe. Now she depends upon New York, Memphis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Shreveport, Galveston, Mobile, and the coast towns which used to trade with New Orleans now cut her, and trade with Memphis and New York, direct. New Orleans is dying, commercially, every day."

Mr. Beecher on Orange Parades.

[From the Christian Union.]

The Orange societies should parade next year without a banner less or an inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that, if protected for once, they will do it no more; they ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether the annual procession is kept up or not; but so long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orangemen's procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, the public good requires their continuance. If the Orangemen of New York fail next year to march through the streets of the city they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not just now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York.

Another Emigration Scheme.

A letter from Rio Janeiro says: Advices from Asuncion state that an agent of an American association has offered the Paraguayan Government to introduce one hundred thousand emigrants, provided the Government concedes to the Company that tract of land lying between the rivers Manduviva and Piribibuy, the Company to get one league of land for every ten persons. The same report says that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is the chief mover in this matter, and it is hinted that this Company has nothing less in view than to send out Brigham Young with all his followers. Before I close I must not fail to mention that a concession has been granted by the Brazilian Government for fifty years to Don Ferreyra da Veiga, for the construction of a cheap railroad from the terminus of the fourth section of the Dom Pedro II. Railway to the Sapacahy, in the Province of the Minas Geraes.

An English journal laments that "one after anothe among our musical stars are going to the United States. Carlotta Patti returns there at once, and her more favored sister is expected to go there next year. Nilsson has contracted to sing for one hundred nights next season in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear in America during the autumn. Mme. Patey, Miss Edith Wynne, and Santley are all going to the same country; so, too, is Wienawski, the violinist, and he is to have £400 a month."

PERSONAL.

Lord Tenterden, of the High Commission, has written a private letter to a friend in New York, in which he says he does not know what has happened to the English climate, but that anything more horrid than the exchange from the brightness of New York to the chill and gloom of London, as it now is, could hardly be imagined. He wishes he could borrow some of the sunshine from Fifth avenue, for he has hardly seen the sun since his return.

The Earl of Aylesbury is a young gentleman born to rule his fellow Britons, and to show his capacity he drove home from the races playfully sprinkling the pedestrians with flour, a bag of which he had in his fashionable drag. Outraged justice closed the scrutinizing eye and soothed turbulent democracy by fining the noble lord "forty shillings" and costs for his frolic.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran pioneer preacher, is drawing nigh to the close of his earthly pilgrimage. He is now confined to his room in Pleasant plains, near Springfield, Illinois. His strength is rapidly failing, and it is feared he cannot live many months.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, or "Lady Avonmore," as she is now called, is at present residing at a beautiful place called Saucelito, some ten miles from San Francisco. She is busily engaged in writing her American experiences, and will shortly depart for the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China.

Miss Risley, of the Seward party, has written another letter about the journey up the Nile. With the scenery she appears not to have been enamored, for she says: "The scenery on the Nile is not in the least pretty. It is nothing but desert, with now and then a cultivated spot, or an occasional clump of date palms, and from five to ten miles back low sandstone hills, without a particle of green, and it is the same from Cairo to this place. It is low water now, but I don't imagine the scenery is any prettier in winter; still it has been a glorious trip, and I have enjoyed it beyond expression."

Col. John W. Forney was banqueted by Genera Grant, at Long Branch, on the 19th instant.

Information has been received to the effect that the health of Mr. Thurlow Weed, now in London, is not as good as it was when he left New York. He expressed his intention of returning home shortly if he did not improve.

The Revs. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; J. B. Dunn, Boston; T. C. Niven, Philadelphia, and Mr. E. S. Wells, Chicago, have been appointed delegates by the General Assembly of Presbyterians to visit the different Presbyterian bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland next May.

The father of the late Minister Burlingame, the Rev. J. Burlingame, is visiting his old home in Aurora, Ill., whence he emigrated to California in 1849. For fifty years he has been a pioneer Missionary of the Methodist Church. He is to settle permanently in Cook County, Ill.

Carl Wolfsohn, the eminent professor, of Philadelphia, writes from Berlin: Although our German singers sing abominably; plenty of fine voices, but nobody learns to sing, and there is of course no use of praising big screaming even from the throat. It is singular that the people here, who are most exacting in all instrumental performances, put up with such bad singing. I can assure you that more than three-fourths of the popular singers here would not be tolerated in America.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, M. C., in a letter to J. Q. Howard, on art culture, takes occasion thus vigorously to state an opinion which he may not be altogether alone in entertaining. "Though we (the American people) are the almightiest people that ever was or will be, yet the *tendency* of our 'almightiness' is to run us into blackguards."

Senor Mario, the celebrated tenor, sung his last song and bade farewell to the lyric stage at Covent Garden, London, on the 18th. The opera chosen for the occasion was La Favorita. A special account says that upon the appearance of the artist the whole audience rose to do him honor, and it was some time ere the performance could proceed. All through the entertainment the emotion of the tenor was noticeable, yet he carried himself bravely through to the end. He felt the influence of the surroundings. Eleven times he was called before the curtain, to receive the homage of royalty itself, associated with the beauty, wit, talent, wealth and elegance of the British metropolis. Showers of laurel wreaths and rare flowers were strewn before the footlights at the feet of the artist. It was amidst such a scene as this that the great tenor took his farewell of the stage.

The respective owners of Kingfisher and Longfellow, the great horses in the Saratoga races, are thus pictured: Belmont, Kingfisher's owner, appeared in a white Tyrolese hat with silver feather, a very light gray surtout coat, white vest and trowsers, with red scarf pinned with a jocky cap set with diamonds. His gloves were immaculate dove color. Old John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, wore an old black, Texas slouch hat, seedy gray checked trowsers, a home-spun coat, low shoes, soiled stockings, wilted linen, and his hands were tanned and bleached with the suns of eighty summers.

Mr. James Buchanan, nephew of the late ex-President, and his private Secretary during the last year of his administration, died in Virginia last week, aged thirty-eight years. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and an effective public speaker. Some of his best efforts in the Democratic cause were his speeches to the Germans in their own language. Mr. Buchanan, like his material uncle, Stephen G. Foster, was a composer of several charming popular melodies.

It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany. This beer is said to be of a very clear, pale color, of an extremely pleasant, mild taste, foaming strongly

[illegible] May in the *Golden Age*, says: "But the most impressive service was at the grave, where the children sung, and President White, of Cornell, said, in a voice broken with sobs, 'Here lies all that was mortal of the best man, the most truly Christian man, I have ever known; the purest, the sweetest, the fullest of faith, hope and charity, the most like the Master. Had our Lord come on this earth again, and into these streets, as black man, or red man, or the most wretched of white men, come in rags or sores, this, our dear friend, would have known Him and followed Him, no matter what weapons, carnal or spiritual, were hurled at the procession.'"

The Springfield *Republican* tells this anecdote of Mr. Lincoln and "Tad": Mr. Lincoln was very fond of a game of chess, and frequently spent the evening with Judge Treat, a near neighbor, in that pastime. Upon one occasion, when little Tad was along, the quiet of the game and the loneliness of the room became too trying to his restless nature, and he interrupted the game repeatedly with, "Let's go home, father." "Sit down, Tad, sit down," said Mr. Lincoln. The child kept quiet for a few minutes, but soon broke the silence again. "Presently, my son, presently," said his father. Tad waited as long as he could command his temper, then, starting up in a fit of impatience, he tilted the board, throwing the pieces on the floor and bringing the game to an abrupt termination. Mr. Lincoln made a stride or two with his long legs, overtook the little culprit just before he reached the door, gave him a partial turn over, and raised his broad palm. "Tad," said he, "you little villain, I'm going to give you a good whipping;" then, pausing, lowering his arm and letting the child go, he added, "that is, if you ever do it again."

Mr. Jay Cooke has shut up a dozen clergymen, to enjoy their vacation, at his charming summer retreat at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie. The place is continually filled with visitors of this sort, who are invited for stated times, and are replaced by others when the time expires.

A Yankee correspondent thus speaks of Queen Victoria's court breakfasts in Buckingham Palace Park: "On these occasions the Queen walks about very smiling and chipper, with a white cap that looks like a French *bonne's* over her head, and the widow's weeds a thought lightened by a suspicion here and there of white lace or crape. The breakfasts take place in the afternoon at four and a half o'clock, and the ladies attend in a costume gotten up expressly for the occasion. The gossip and chatter in groups on the sward, while the gentlemen, in uniform, and stars and garters, quiz them in a highly aristocratic way, or discuss politics in the arbors. The little Princess of Wales in particular, is very lively and popular on these occasions, and has a sprightly air which neither the well known propriety and haughtiness of her royal mamma, or the indifference of her big lazy husband seem to have dampened.

Orange S. Winans, the New York Assemblyman whose vote last winter raised such a cry that he had sold himself, publishes a long address to his constituents, announcing himself a candidate for reelection.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: "There is a rumor that Mr. Fechter intends to lease the Fourteenth Street Theater in New York, and produce, next fall, the French drama in the original. We believe it is conceded that what we know of the power of the French dramatists through translations does not enable us to appreciate it properly, as the best plays cannot be put into English without stripping them of the sharp, crisp and delicate points that depend entirely upon the French language."

Judge Morrison, of Los Angeles, California, was holding court at San Bernardine a short time ago, and had occasion to administer the oath of citizenship to numerous applicants. Just previous to taking his seat, the Judge had been discussing politics with several friends of the Democratic persuasion. Taking his seat, the first applicant for the honors of American citizenship made his appearance to be sworn as in such cases made and provided. The Judge, momentarily absent-minded, gravely propounded the following: "You solemnly swear that you will bear true allegiance to the constitution of the United States and to the Democratic party, so help your God."

A correspondent present at the recent review o the French army, says of M. Thiers: "I regret to say that what attracted my own attention most in M. Thiers was the evident signs of wear and tear which he showed, and the unmistakable symptoms of over work telling upon advanced age and worn out physical powers. His head is as white as snow, and his face looked pale and sodden. 'To think,' whispered a friend at my side, 'that the salvation, almost, of France depends upon that frail existence."

SOME FUN.

A Bennington man celebrated the Fourth rather too freely, but managed to get home and attend to his "chores" after a fashion. While he kept perpendicular he could carry his load; as soon as he laid down it wouldn't stay. To his wife's questions as to what ailed him, he replied: 'Milk, wife, milk; that's what's the matter; drinked too much warm, and it's soured on me." "Oh! yes," said the lady, "that story is all right, but that smell is rum." "Then the cussed old cow's prob'ly been cel'brat'n In'pen'ance day," said the inebriate, as he turned his face again toward the basin.

When Prof. Pelton, reading "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to the captain of the ship of which he was a passenger, came to the description of Oberon sitting on a promontory listening to a mermaid on a dolphin's back, the seaman was disgusted. "The dolphin's back," said he, "is as sharp as a razor, and no mermaid could ride the beast unless she first saddled him!"

Frederick the Great was very fond of disputation; but, as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena with him. One day, when he was more than usually disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question. "It is impossible, your Majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such strong convictions and who wears such very thick boots."

A carpenter being asked for a riddle, propounded the following: "I picked it up; I couldn't find it; I put it down, and went along with it." No one could guess it. It was a splinter in his foot.

"It is a striking fact," says a physiological writer, "that most persons want to weigh more than they do, and measure their health by their weight, as if a man were a pig, valuable in proportion to his heaviness."

On Thursday last Mrs. Peter Tippery, of Shafersville, Huntingdon county, poured coal oil into a stove, causing the can to explode. Her clothes caught fire, and despite the efforts of her husband, she was so severely burned that death ensued in a few hours.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. C. A. Stork, of Baltimore, has declined a Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, which he at first accepted.

"Uncle Joe Fenno," a veteran of the war of 1812, died at North East, Erie county, a few days ago, aged eighty-four years.

A Corry merchant has been sued for selling a cotton shirt to a boy, and representing it to be linen.

A colony is being formed in Carlisle to emigrate to Nebraska.

That old tortoise has turned up again. This time he was found in York county, and has the marks "P. H. 1769," burned into his shell.

Five years ago there wasn't a church in Cameron county, while to-day there are five.

Martic township, Lancaster county, boasts of a man ninety-two years of age, who a few days ago turned a windmill to clean more than two hundred bushels of oats without stopping to rest.

A woman sixty-five years of age, another of forty with a young child, and a man of about thirty, arrived in Philadelphia a few days since from Indianapolis, having walked the entire distance. The time consumed in the journey was thirteen weeks and two days, and during their extended pedestrian tour they lived mostly on charity, and slept at the most convenient places that presented themselves.

George Nulf, an aged hunter and respected citizen of Hellen, Elk county, died a short time ago from injuries received by falling from the limb of a tree while engaged watching a deer-lick. It is supposed that he attempted to descend from the limb, but his limbs having become numb by being in one position so long a time, he missed his hold and fell to the ground with the above stated result. The deceased was about eighty years of age.

The corner-stone of a new Lutheran church was laid at Bedford on Saturday morning.

An opera house is being built at Union City, and will be ready for use this fall.

Josh Billings is to lecture before the Phi Lambda Association at Philipsburg this evening.

On Thursday evening last Peter Klinger, aged seventy-two, fell from the loft of a barn in Muhlenberg township, Berks county, and received fatal injuries.

The Hon. D. J. Morrell is again able to be on his feet, and his early and complete restoration to health is almost beyond doubt.

A locomotive frightened a horse last week at Brady's Bend, causing him to break loose and run. The animal attempted to cross the track in front of the train, when both he and the buggy to which he was attached, were picked up on the "cow-catcher" and carried nearly half a mile before the train was stopped. Strange to say, the horse escaped without a scratch, while the vehicle was but slightly broken. So says the East Brady *Independent*.

Carlisle has a Presbyterian church 112 years old.

Last week a child of Mr. Dorrit, of Clearfield, fell into a vat in a tan yard and was drowned.

Patrons of the fine arts appear to be lamentably in the minority in the beautiful little city of Reading. A painting entitled "Mercy's Dream," and from all accounts a highly meritorious work, was kept on exhibition there until the expenses amounted to one hundred and eighty dollars. As the receipts amounted to only four dollars and a half, the proprietor concluded to remain no longer.

A surburban villa is being laid out near the Mercer depot, to be called Oakland.

The *Delaware County Republican* says: "Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, of the United States Marine Corps, arrived at his home in this place on Friday last, from a cruise of three years in the Pacific Ocean on the sloops-of-war Saranac and Jamestown. He brings with him the largest collection of curiosities—shells, coral, war-clubs, spears, bows and arrows, and other Polynesian relics—ever brought to this country since the Wilkes Exploring Expedition."

An eagle measuring three feet from the tip of one wing to the other, was shot on Thursday morning while hovering over Washington Square, Philadelphia. His eagleship had for a week previously been making his morning meal off the sparrows.

Cumberland county is troubled with negro Ku-Klux, who, on the highway, assault unoffending whites.

A man named Edward Jacobs attempted to murder his wife in an Alderman's office, in Lancaster, on Wednesday afternoon. He charged her with inconstancy, presenting to her breast, at the same time, a pistol heavily loaded with powder and ball, which fortunately was forcibly seized by a constable who was in the office at the time, thus preventing the commission of a horrible crime. Jacobs was arrested and committed to prison, where he ought to remain the rest of his life.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: During the recent hail storm in Northumberland county, the hail accumulated in the waters of the creeks and runs and made the water so cold that the fish became stiff and could be caught by the hand as they swam on the top of the waters on their backs. Nearly all the bridges were torn away, and in many places the roads made almost impassable.

Blackberries only fifteen cents a gallon in Uniontown.

A new Methodist Church at Frost's Station, Uniontown Railroad, will be dedicated on Sunday, August 6th.

The crop of chestnuts in Fayette county will be large this year.

A little child of James Curry, of Franklin, Fayette county, aged about three months, was bitten by a rat while asleep in bed a few nights ago, and it will probably die from the effects of the bite.

A fellow in Brownsville was beating his wife un[illegible] him a thorough "ducking."

A camp meeting is to be held at Plumville, Indiana county, commencing August 27th.

John Layton and Benton Dulley are soon to start a new weekly paper at Blairsville, to be neutral in politics.

The Waynesburg *Republican* has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, and can now boast of being the largest paper ever published in Greene county.

The Monongahela City *Republican* is responsible for this remarkable dog story: "One of John Wiggins's dogs, in Fayette, Drum by name, holed a fox, sat down and watched the outside of the hole thirty-six hours, when he was removed by force. The fox came out. Drum caught it. He was then tied with a four foot strap and taken home, and before he got anything to eat he smelt a fox and started off and ran twenty-four hours longer with the strap to his neck.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: Jesse Courtwright, a farmer living near Jacksonville, in this county, was found lying dead in a field near his house on Monday morning of last week. From the marks on his body the evidence was conclusive that he was killed by lightning. He lived alone, and it is supposed he had gone out into his field on Sunday evening to right some fence that had been blown down, and that there he had been stricken down. When discovered by a neighbor his pipe was still held between his teeth.

B. F. Conrad, of Harrisburg, has purchased the Sulphur Springs, two miles from Youngsville, Warren county, and proposes to erect as soon as possible suitable buildings for the entertainment of invalids. The Springs are situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery.

Frederick Arnell, switch tender on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Bridgeport, across the river from Harrisburg, has been in the employ of the company for thirty-four years. He is eighty years old, a Frenchman by birth, and was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte in the campaigns of 1812-15.

A proceeding in equity has been commenced in the Juniata County Court, by James Robinson, one of the Mifflintown fire sufferers, against the committee which distributed the $20,000 legislative appropriation. The point Mr. Robinson desires to sustain, is that E. S. Doty, Esq., Hon. James M. Sellers, W. W. Wilson and George Jacobs, who received, in all, $2,750, are not "destitute and needy;" but are worth, he says, $200,000. Mr. Robinson further avers, that $250 was paid to Mrs. Samuel Bell, and that Mrs. Bell's property was not in the borough of Mifflintown, but in Formahagh township, three miles from the borough, and was burned some time before the date of the Mifflintown fire, and further, that the committee appropriated $500 to themselves for their services, thus reducing his *pro rata* share $513.92.

The New Castle *Journal* say: We have been informed that Rev. Hays of the Catholic Church in this city, was waylaid on Friday night last on the old Shenango Bridge, a pistol pointed, and his money demanded, but, as he happened to have a similar weapon himself, the case was compromised by his taking charge of his assailant and leading him to the light, when he discovered that it was one of his own flock.

A deaf and dumb girl, ten years old, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Crounce, of Purdix Station, Dauphin county, mysteriously disappeared on Sunday night, and the general impression is that she was kidnapped.

The pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Dr. Jacob Marshall, in Reading, on Tuesday afternoon, were all old soldiers of the war of 1812, selected at his request. Their names and ages are: Michael Reifsnyder, eighty-six; Paul Ammon, eighty-one; James Norton, eighty; Joseph Breisford, seventy-six.

A collision occurred on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, at Allentown, on Tuesday, by which six persons were seriously injured, and two locomotives and eight cars were wrecked.

They have a centenarian up in Monroe county, George Labar by name, now in his one hundred and ninth year, who is engaged at the present time in the pleasant occupation of peeling bark. He is a living rebuke to the young men of sixty, seventy and eighty years hereabouts, who complain that the infirmities of age prevent them from working.

There are at least fifty cases of low fever in the borough of West Chester and immediate vicinity at the present time. The unusual unhealthiness of the place is attributed to the numerous rains, which have been immediately followed by intense heat of the sun. The excessive moisture and heat induces imperceptible decomposition in vegetation, and thus produces a poisonous miasma which has caused the present sickness.

The West Chester *Republican* says recent letters from Wayne McVeigh, Esq., state that he was then at Florence, Italy, on his way home, which he expects to reach some time next month.

Speaking of the illness of William Cox Ellis, Esq., the Muncy *Luminary* says that on the 11th of this month was his sixty-first wedding day, and the 5th of last May his eighty-fifth year, and he is to-day the oldest member of the Lycoming county bar.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Inquirer* state that Michael Henly, residing near Reinhold's Station, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, is at present the possessor of two natural curiosities, the one being an egg which an ordinary barnyard hen laid, having the perfect shape of a pear, oval base, long neck tapering to the end and terminating in a crooked stem. The other consists of a brace of apples, two inches in diameter, that have grown upon a twig which was this year produced upon the *trunk* of a ten-year-old apple tree, which, though of considerable size, had never before borne fruit. The twig is about three inches in length, and is situated immediately at the base of the first projecting limbs which form the *crown* of the tree. Late in the season, after fruit had formed on all other trees, the twig bore four blossoms, two of which developed into the present fine specimens of fruit.

Enoch Du Beck was a few days ago a contented lumberman at St. Augustine, Cambria county. A wealthy aunt died in Canada, and now he is a bloated aristocrat, worth $100,000.

Joseph Burchfield, aged about fifty years, committed suicide at his residence in Clearfield, Saturday week, by taking laudanum. He was a leading carpenter and builder.

The Towanda coal company mined at Barclay, Pennsylvania, during the month of June, 25,000 tons of coal, being an average daily production of 1,000 tons, for the actual number of days worked.

Major David Taggart, paymaster in the United States army, who for more than a year past has been stationed on the Pacific coast, and is now on a visit to his home, at Northumberland, has been invited to deliver the address at the next State agricultural fair, to be held at Portland, Oregon.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of those can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A letter from Chambersburg to the *State Journal* says: The Commissioners appointed to readjudicate the border claims, have been in session for several days, and are revising the claims of the citizens of the borough who lost by the fire. They are cutting them down right sharp.

Agents representing one hundred and fifty colored families have left Hamilton county, Tenn., for Kansas to purchase farms on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 439—an increase of 68 over the mortality for the previous week.

STATE POLITICS.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says the Democratic ring in Carbon county have fixed up a ticket for the party, with Richard Staples for Assembly, and Jas. Houston and Samuel Ziegenfuss for Associate Judges. Houston is an Orangeman, it is said, and it is very doubtful whether he can command the full Democratic vote.

Following is the Democratic ticket in Clarion county: Assembly, Hon. J. B. Lawson; President Judge, William L. Corbett; Associate Judges, Jas. Sweny, Alexander McCall; Treasurer, Christ. Brinker; Commissioner, John Stewart, Jr.; Auditor, George Black; Coroner, Robert F. Blair.

The Republicans of Berks will hold their annual county meeting in Reading on Monday, August 14th.

The Clarion *Republican* says: Some of the Democracy of Jefferson county are on the war-path against their nominee for the Legislature, Hon. Edmund English, and they propose making things hot for him. We trust our Republican friends will put a good man in nomination in that district, and then go to work to elect him.

Bedford, Fulton and Franklin counties have instructed for Hon. W. M. Hall as Republican candidate for President Judge of that District, and Somerset has acquiesced in the action. Judge Hall is therefore the nominee without a formal meeting of the conferees.

THE Republican primary meetings in Cumberland county will be held on Saturday, August 12, and the nominating convention on the 14th.

CERTAIN Democratic papers, says the *State Journal*, continue to prate about the great soldierly qualities of their candidate for Auditor General. No man can be a good soldier who questions the acts of his superior in command, and he is a shabby patriot who proposes to desert his government in the hour of its peril. McCandless did both.

The Cambria county Democratic convention meets in Ebensburg to-day.

Norristown will probably have two candidates for prominent offices next year. The Democratic nominee for President may be General Hancock, and General Hartranft will be a Republican candidate for Governor.

The Democracy of Beaver county will hold their county convention on Monday, August 21. Jacob Breitenstein, who was the candidate of the German element for the Assembly, has declined the honor of being sacrificed.

James Sill, Esq., is announced by the Erie *Observer* as a candidate for Congress in 1872.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: "The Democratic party at present looks to us very much like a wasp—very nearly in two pieces, with the somewhat larger piece behind.

The Democratic County Committee of Mifflin, met at Lewistown last week, and denounced the course of the *Democrat*, hitherto the party organ, in regard to Judge Woods, and a new paper is to be started. The Lewistown *Gazette* suggests that it be called *The New Departure*.

The following was a resolution passed last week, by the Democratic Executive Committee of Chester county:

Resolved, That the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at Harrisburg on the 24th ult., does not represent the sentiments of the Democratic party of either this county or State; that the issues it refers to were not before the people of the State when the delegates to said convention were elected, and that had they been we believe they would have been repudiated by nine-tenths of the Democracy of the State.

In Cumberland county there are two Democratic candidates for President Judge, five for Associate Judge, three for District Attorney, six for State Senator, four for Represeniative, five for Treasurer, eight for Commissioner, (wonderful,) two for Director of the Poor, and two for Auditor.

The Carlisle *Herald* says: "We call the attention of the people of the border counties to the fact that on the very day when McCausland's hordes were burning Chambersburg and spreading terror and dismay through the entire border, Col. Wm. McCandless saw fit to spurn a high commission tendered him, and declared that his post of duty was that of the private citizen. Will the people of the border forget this sort of heroism when they come to vote next fall?"

The Greensburg *Herald* says: It is rumored from what seems to be a reliable source, that Mr. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Judge, claims the right to say whether that party shall or shall not nominate a candidate for Senator. How is this? Will the Democrats of Westmoreland accede to this? We wait for developments.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of Tuesday, says: Governor Geary yesterday appointed John McCurdy, Esq., of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Superintendent of Public Printing, under the new act. This is an excellent appointment in all respects. Mr. McCurdy is an experienced practical printer, [illegible] esteem of all who enjoy his acquaintance, and will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office an honesty of character that has never been questioned.

The Democracy of Franklin county will hold their Convention on Tuesday, August 1st. Hon. C. M. Duncan, the present Senator, will be a candidate for renomination. Joseph C. Clugston and A. J. North are candidates for Assembly.

In Northumberland county, as elsewhere in the State, the Democracy are divided, the two factions threatening revolt, and it is not improbable that two tickets will be nominated. This will give the united Republican party a chance to elect their ticket.

The *State Journal* says: In looking over the State we do not find a single point, unless it be in a single county in the interior, where the Republican party is likely to fail in polling its full vote. On the contrary, we have never known the prospect of success to be more cheering than it is now. The Republican party of Pennsylvania was never in as sound a condition as at the present time, and never that we know of, has there been a more cordial state of feeling among the rank and file of the organization. In every part of the State our friends are united and solid, adding to their strength every day, closing up their ranks, and presenting the old front of enthusiasm which has marked our victories in the past, and is destined to make them glorious in the future.

A NEVADA paper, dilating on the Chinese fondness for pork, thus describes a singular scene when a drove of several hundred hogs arrived in town and were penned near the Chinese quarters: From all the tumble down shanties in Chinatown came the celestial inhabitants, great and small, male and female came they, as the animals went into the ark, all to gaze through cracks and knot holes, and over the fence and under the fence, and feast their eyes on that drove of six hundred and odd fat pigs. A greater collection of blue shirts, round and umbrella hats, dangling queus and bird of paradise head dresses, or a more animated assemblage has seldom been seen. All the afternoon, and till the sun had dipped behind the peak of Mount Davidson, this scene continued: then the great priest of the Josehouse, arrayed in his long blue robe, was seen coming from the temple bearing in his hand an incense pan from which was spread upon the evening air the aroma of burning sandal wood. This wise disciple of Confucius, and big dog of the Buddhist tanyard, walked in odoriferous silence about the inclosure, gazing intently through various cracks and knot-holes at the stolid porcine herd. At length he uttered a loud, wailing cry, which was taken up and echoed in every tone and accent of terror by men, women and children. He pointed out a particularly large, particularly black, and particularly wise and vicious looking hog, dropped something into his incense pan, which created a dense smoke and a stench which the very breeze hastened to leave behind, when he set up a chant, and swinging his incense pan back and forth, began crawfishing from the place, safely guarding the rear of the now frightened and retreating mob. That night there was a great uproar in Chinatown, and above all could be heard the tinkling cymbols and sounding brass which always announce that His Satanic Majesty has been unearthed. Every night since the most strenuous exertions of the whole musical portion of the Chinese population appear to have been required for the intimidation of "Auld Clootie." Last night the blue robed big gun of the pagoda had all the people in front of that institution, where, in the yard, to the eastward of the gate, stood, large as life, the image of the black hog. This image was stuck full of burning joss sticks, and as they were slowly consumed a great howling and pounding of gongs and kettle drums was kept up. At length the high priest, rightly timing the burning of a fuse, entered the temple, and returning with one of their biggest wooden gods, stuck full of peacock feathers, muttered a short prayer or exorcism, when he elevated the idol, and with a dull explosion and abominable stench, the image of the hog was blown into a thousand fragments. The priest rushed into the temple with the idol and slammed the door, and the people scattered amid a great noise and "one grand stink," as a Frenchman would say. The hogs are now nearly all sold and gone from the pen, and the explanation of this whole affair seems to be this: The cunning priest saw in the drove of hogs a great temptation set before his people; unless he exerted himself they would be sure to go hog stealing, and get into trouble, and in order to prevent this he went out into the hog yard in their presence, and detected the devil in one of the beasts. He kept them in a terrible fright until nearly all of the hogs were gone, when, by blowing up the image of the black hog, he sent the devil and all their troubles "kiting," taking unto himself and his ugly god all the glory of the achievement.

THE New York Legislature offered the prize of $100,000 in cash to the inventor of the most practicable means of propelling canal craft by steam. At a recent meeting of the Canal Commissioners it was determined that among other tests to be made the several competitors for the reward shall make not less than three round trips to New York from Buffalo or Oswego, each boat to carry not less than 200 tons of freight each way. The trial trips are to be begun at the convenience of the different competitors for the reward, and are to be completed in the shortest practicable time. It was further resolved that as haste in making the award might exclude some valuable inventions from the competition, the Board should not make a final report until the end of 1872, in order that abundant time may be afforded to all who have boats now building to take part in the trials.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* has recently interviewed Charles Francis Adams, and represents him as claiming to be very indifferent about political matters. His highest ambition was fulfilled in the English mission, and at its expiration he washed his hands of politics. The frequent mention of his name in connection with various high offices has been in all cases unauthorized, and all offers of political office he has invariably declined, and will continue to do so. His whole time is occupied in the preparation of the biography and editing the works of his father, and he insists that there are now no issues of sufficient importance before the country to enlist the attention of persons of his habits of life. He regards the "new departure" movement as a step in the right direction, but thinks that there is very little of interest attaching to any political issues just at present.

THE first step has been taken in the prosecution of the lynchers of Martin Meara in Iroquois county. The Governor has been officially notified of the facts in the case, and he has assured the Sheriff that if he needs State aid in serving warrants upon them he can have it. We presume it will not be necessary. The men said to have been implicated are among the best citizens of the county, and are doubtless willing to be tried by a jury of their fellow-citizens for their act. It will doubtless be slow business to impanel a jury. There can hardly be twelve men in the whole county who have not heard of the case, and really made up their minds. The defense could take a change of *venue*, but will not, probably, wish to; the prosecution could not do so without the consent of the defense. On the whole, then, the upshot of the case will probably be an acquittal.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

The beneficent influence which our Pacific States and Territories have exerted upon the general prosperity of the civilized world, and more particularly of England, by supplying from their gold and silver mines a currency commensurate with the wants of its enlarged commerce and industries, is strikingly shown by J. Ross BROWNE, in a recent paper upon the general merits of the various Pacific mining projects now seeking English capital for investment. From this paper we learn that since the year 1848 these mines have yielded something like $1,400,000,000, of which England has received over $900,000,000. In 1848, according to bank estimates and returns, the amount of gold and silver in the United States was $112,000,000. The amount now held by the Treasury and banks is estimated at about $200,000,000. Comparatively little is in circulation, and the entire amount of treasure in this country, including bullion, will probably not exceed $300,000,000. Nearly all that has been produced has been exported; London, as the commercial center of the world, receiving nine-tenths of it; the annual shipments to that country alone, during the past ten years, having averaged some $50,000,000. This accession of wealth has greatly stimulated the productive industry of Great Britain, promoted the interests of its commerce, and contributed to its general prosperity. Mr. BROWNE states that no business, judiciously conducted, is more profitable than mining; and that, notwithstanding the gambling in stocks and the disasters resulting from reckless speculations, greater and more general confidence is felt at present in the value and permanence of these mines than was ever known before. To prove that this feeling is not without foundation, he gives statistics showing that the Comstock lode, Nevada, has produced in ten years $120,000,000, paid $30,000,000 in dividends, built up an entire city, and improved the State. Grass Valley, California, has yielded $30,000,000, of which $15,000,000 may be placed to the account of profit. The Gold Hill mine has produced $7,000,000, two-thirds of it profit; the Eureka mine has netted $1,500,000; Haynaut's mine $6,000,000 gross, $4,000,000 net; while various other mines in California and Nevada are yielding dividends of thirty to forty per cent. a year on the capital invested. Indeed, on the Pacific coast a mine is not generally considered a success unless it returns the enormous dividend of five per cent. a month—at least capitalists are said to be unwilling to invest at lower rates; the demand for capital at these figures, to open up good mining properties, being greater than the supply. Many excellent mines, capable of producing two or three per cent. a month upon a given capital, are compelled to remain idle because their owners have [illegible] machinery necessary to work them with profit. Mr. BROWNE states that he has just completed an extended tour through the most prominent districts, and never saw the mines promising better or paying better. In answer to the common question why, if they are thus productive and profitable, those who are interested in them should go to Europe for capital, he replies that it is because they have to pay too much for their money here, just as English capitalists preferred the French loan at six per cent. to that of the United States at five, or their own securities at four. With a few millions sterling judiciously invested in smelting works and the development of properties of demonstrated value, the product of the mineral regions, he states, might be doubled in a few years. This seems to afford a good opportunity for the lucrative employment of a portion of the immense sums of money lying idle in London or going a begging at two per cent. English capitalists are, however, proverbially timid and conservative, and it is somewhat doubtful whether even this tempting ing exhibit of profits will induce them to incur the risk. Our own capitalists have fewer prejudices and greater boldness, nor is their confidence so easily deranged by temporary disturbances of the money equilibrium; and to them, also, the showing of Mr. BROWNE equally applies, as affording an apparently safe opportunity for the remunerative investment of surplus capital.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Everything which tends to develop among the masses more thorough habits of economy and thrift is of practical value and importance. Some months ago we referred to the operation in England of what is there known as the Postoffice Savings' Bank system, explaining its methods of administration and the good results which had arisen from it. The plan is simply this: Persons desirous of making deposits go to the nearest money order postoffice and receive a numbered blank book, in which the amount so deposited is entered, attested by the official signature and seal of the Postmaster, by whom the money is forwarded to the General Postoffice, where it is properly credited to the depositor, and an acknowledgment of the transaction sent to him. Whenever the depositor desires to withdraw his money, all that is necessary for him to do is to call at any money order postoffice in the kingdom, fill out a blank form with the number of his book, amount needed, place at which deposited, and town where he desires it to be paid, and mail the form, post free, to the General Office, where it is compared with the account, and a warrant forwarded to the depositor, drawn on the Postmaster of the town where he wishes to receive the money, by whom it is honored on presentation. The adoption of this plan has brought the Savings Bank principle into more intimate relation with the great body of the people than it had ever before sustained, producing results correspondingly gratifying and beneficial. The English Postmaster General has recently published a report, in which the latest and fullest details of this system of popular finance are given. The plan has been in operation about ten years, the number of offices now in existence being a little over four thousand. The complete success which has attended the experiment may be judged from the fact that from small beginnings the deposits have reached the sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, on which the balance of profit remaining to the government, after deducting all allowances for interest and the necessary expenses of disbursement, amounts to twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its remarkable popularity among and influence upon the habits of the people is shown in the number of deposits made during 1869, the latest period fully covered by the report. These reached the enormous figure of 1,998,664, the withdrawals being 716,466—a total of two milions seven hundred thousand—transactions, confined almost solely to the laboring classes. At the close of 1869 the total number of accounts remaining open was 1,085,785, representing a capital of $67,621,045, the average amount to the credit of each depositor being sixty-five dollars. The report shows that not only has the popularity of the system increased with every year, but the deposits have also constant[illegible]. The safety of the system [illegible]hy. Notwithstanding the [illegible] business transacted and the [illegible]ands of persons embraced, the total losses to the government by fraud during the whole ten years, have been less than ten thousand dollars—this amount being made up of very small sums, and in almost every instance followed by the conviction and punishment of the delinquent agents. Another proof of the salutary influence which it has exercised upon the economical habits of the people, is afforded by the fact that the deposits in the regular Savings Banks have nearly doubled during the period of its existence. Compared with ten years ago, the facilities for popular economy have been increased seven-fold—with what profit and advantage the foregoing statistics illustrate. Whatever tends to foster the economic principle where it already exists, or to develop it where it is not felt, should commend itself to the consideration of our own authorities not less than to those of England, and we suggest that the Special Postoffice Commissioner of the United States, who has just perfected with the General Postoffice Department of Great Britain the provisions and details of a plan of postal exchange, be instructed before his return to investigate and report upon this subject, with a view to its introduction into our own country.

THE HORSE SHOE.

A few weeks ago the BURDEN patent for horse and shoe machines, originally issued in 1857, and reissued in 1865, was extended by the Commissioner of Patents. The history of this important invention so admirably illustrates the workings of a strong inventive intellect, impelled by indomitable energy and persistence, and is so calculated to increase and quicken popular appreciation of the vast amount of vital human force which may be expended upon a single object, that we shall be pardoned for briefly referring to it. Mr. BURDEN also constructed the first cultivator in this country, and the first railroad spike machine, besides being the author of a number of other valuable inventions, familiar as household words to the manufacturers of the Iron City. To perfect the shoe machine appears, however, to have been the darling ambition of his life; no efforts or sacrifices seeming to him too great for its accomplishment. His first attempts to solve the difficult problem were made in 1834; from which period almost down to the day of his death, in January of the present year, he continued to devise new improvements, which were embodied in successive patents. To estimate the economic importance of the invention it should be stated that when the first patent was issued, the prejudice against it was so intense as to compel the inventor to place it upon the market at a price not only returning him no profit whatever, but not even covering the costs of manufacture, he relying for his returns exclusively on the profits of his manufacture of iron, the machine materially increasing the business of his extensive puddling and rolling mills. With a few modifications this plan has since been adhered to, and it is said that the public, in proportion to the adoption of the machine horseshoe, is saved the entire cost of its manufacture by hand, the profits to the manufacturer being derived from the invention only so far as the iron is thereby put in a more saleable form. As at present perfected the machine turns out a shoe every moment, and is calculated to perform the work of five hundred men, in a given time. The average cost of laborfor making a horseshoe by hand is variously estimated at from sixteen to twenty cents; the average price of the BURDEN shoe is eight and a half cents, or a reduction of one hundred per cent. It is said that since the introduction of the invention a saving to the public of eighteen millions of dollars has been effected. The great military value of the invention was thoroughly tested during the war; thousands of men being spared for active field duty, whose services would otherwise have been required in the shops. General MEIGS, Quartermaster General of the Army, officially declared that it was "not possible to state its value to the Government." Fourteen thousand tons of shoes were used in the Government service, on which the saving, as compared with the cost of the same if made by hand, was four millions of dollars.

THE declaration of M. THIERS that the political and industrial necessities of France required the adoption of a protective sys[illegible] reported by cable telegram some days ago. We get now the details of his plan. The new Budget of the Minister of Finance proposes an augmentation of taxation amounting to a total of four hundred and eighty-three millions of francs, or seventy-five millions of dollars. Of this amount $18,000,000 are to be derived from duties and stamps; $48,000,000 from new customs taxes and additions to old imports; and $29,000,000 from indirect taxes. A duty of twenty per cent. is imposed on cotton and petroleum, with a similar tax on wool, hides, skins, furs, silk, hemp, jute, flax, oleaginous grain, and numerous other commodities; while rice, dyewoods, copper, lead, indigo, cochineal, tin, zinc, and imports of a similar class are taxed at ten per cent. Drawbacks are to be allowed for raw materials of exported goods, but the foreign articles made of materials similar to those employed in the fabrication of goods on which drawbacks have been allowed, are to be taxed to an amount equivalent to the drawback. Coal and iron are exempt from duty.

THE *Post* is deaf, dumb and blind to the Tammany rascalities. Is that paper overcome with dismay at the enormity of the crimes of the Great Democratic Ring, or does it simply regard them as trifling affairs, and, like others nearer home, excusable because so common and for a long time believed to exist by the public in general? This seems to be the favorite view of a class of persons of crimes in office—justification, or at least pardon, because common though not before proven. But the mass of the community, let us believe, take another view and are prepared to stand for justice and punishment as the only hope of the land. The exposure of the Tammany rascals is the exposure of the inner machine of the Democratic Head Center of the country, and that's why the *Post* is deaf, dumb and blind to it.

THE plethora and cheapness of money as well in Europe as in the United States is remarked upon by the financial journals of the country. The ruling rates of interest at the Bank of England are unprecedently low, being only two per cent. Money is also to be had on call in New York at the same price, but there is no adequate employment for capital, which continues to concentrate at all the leading financial centers of the country—Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other commercial cities being marked by the same absence of demand for its employment in industrial pursuits, which characterize New York. It is expected that the coming movement of crops and the opening of the fall trade will create a demand for money, but at present the banks are said to find great difficulty in employing their surplus funds, which they are compelled to lend at any rate that may offer; their principal customers being railroad companies and stock operators, who readily obtain all the money they want. To this cause, it is said, the present anomalous features of the stock market are to be attributed. Nearly one half of the bank loans, it is estimated, are based on railroad securities. This does not appear to be a very safe condition of affairs; since the price of these securities is maintained largely by the money so procured to bull, or float the stock. It is thought that a break must occur the moment the countenance of the banks is withdrawn. This is the reason of the extreme cantion exercised by purchasers, and why the speculations of the stock market are brought to a stand still.

A LIVELY sensation was a while ago produced in the French National Assembly by one of those romantic little incidents which the historians of all ages have delighted to record and which novelists delight to employ. One of the Paris newspapers had stated that a member of the Commune, Leo Meillot, had been concealed and saved from the pursuit of the police by a member of the Assembly, Edmond Turquet, who represents the *Departement* of Aisne. When the Assembly met that morning, strong feelings of disgust and indignation evidently pervaded the breasts of the members, who looked to the denounced Deputy for a denial or explanation of the charge. M. Turquet at once confessed his culpability, and then went on to tell how on the 18th of March Leo Meillot had saved his life, and that in remembrance of the kindness, he could not refuse an asylum under his roof when asked for by his benefactor. We are not told that the Assembly applauded the avowal, but it is certain that no further notice has been taken of the Deputy's offense. Every honorable man, no doubt, felt that under similar circumstances he would have acted in the same way.

THE famous Emma silver mine, in Utah, is said to be now turning out an average of one hundred tons of ore a day, which is worth $135 a ton over and above the cost of raising it, yielding a profit of $13,500 net every twenty-four hours, equal to $4,927,500 per annum. It is also stated that the mine includes a vein about sixteen hundred feet or nearly a third of a mile in length, extending down into the bowels of the earth indefinitely. At a depth of twenty feet the vein of mineral was only from twelve to eighteen inches in width, while at its present depth of nearly two hundred feet it presents a ledge of solid ore in some places over twenty feet wide.

The theory that white men cannot endure the labor required to utilize the sugar and cotton crops bids fair to be exploded. Experiments made by Southern planters who have imported laborers from the cold regions of Sweden, show that Swedes do more work and suffer less sickness than native born blacks under the same conditions.

An Irish Catholic Paper Talking Rationally.

After being scorched by the blazing petroleum editorials of the New York Irish papers on the recent riots of that city, it is especially gratifying to find a Catholic journal remonstrating with them, informing them that America is not Ireland, and warning them against the consequences of their teachings. The Boston *Pilot*, an influential and widely circulated paper, says that the Orangemen had as good a right to parade as have the Fenians; but it thinks that, if such toleration is found detrimental to the public security, all processions of this character ought to be prohibited. Referring to the assertion of the defenders of the mob that the quarrel is not a religious one, it asks what sort of a fight is it, and argues that Irishmen can certainly have no right to quarrel with them for their colors, while the Fenian Legion of St. Patrick, organized for the purpose of making war on England, flaunts the green flag of Ireland in the faces of thousands of Englishmen in New York city. The *Pilot* cautions Catholics that, by adopting the acts of the rioters, they assume their moral liabilities, and deserve to receive the same condemnation which the lawbreakers merited; and furthermore, urges that the only effective way of getting rid of the apple of discord is for the United States to put its foot down with a will, and tell them all—Germans, French, Irish, Orange—"You have had enough now. There is only ONE flag to be raised in future in this country, and that flag is the Stars and Stripes." These are sound and sensible views. Processions held in commemoration of foreign events, and for objects foreign to the spirit of our institutions, have grown to be a nuisance? Why cannot an agreement be made between Orangemen and the general Irish population, foregoing the right of parade out of respect to the public order? Or do they love their foster country less, and their miserable feuds more?

THE law of Illinois giving to juries the discretion in capital cases, to make the punishment imprisonment, the Chicago *Tribune* declares "is a good one in its operation," and "especially good in all cases where the evidence is purely circumstantial, or where there are circumstances which may be said to offer moral though not legal extenuation." That paper adds:

"Under the new law there have been few if any escapes from conviction, though the sentences have not always been of death. Juries will not fail to convict men of any crime when the punishment is short of death, even if the evidence does fall short of positive demonstration. The reason is, that if the jury should do injustice, the thing is not irremediable. But, under the same circumstances, juries will not convict when the man must be hanged.

THE wit of the Chicago *Post* cuts like a Damascus blade. Referring to our remark that although soaked through and through with treason and perjury, Jeff. Davis had been credited with some slight personal virtue, the *Post* calls upon us to explain. Good Mercutio, it is as plain as a pike-staff to any one who choses to see. Not to discuss the question whether the devil is quite as black as he is painted, or whether the man exists who is utterly devoid of some quality which redeems him from damnableness and brings him within the pale of human sympathy, or at ea st o f human pity, which is pretty much the sam thing—does it follow that if one should violate the Eighth Commandment he is guilty of breaking the Seventh also? Let us give even Beelzebub his due.

THE following are the names of the six cadets at the Pennsylvania Military Academy who stood highest on the rolls of said academy during the last scholastic year:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Grade.
1.	John S. Singer, C. E.,	Pittsburgh,	98.57
2.	Harry G. Makin,	Litchfield, Conn.,	98.22
3.	Wm. J. B. Hill,	Baltimore, Md.,	98
4.	Thomas C. Patterson,	Steubenville, O.,	97.83
5.	Julius H. Pratt,	St. Louis, Mo.,	97.5
6.	Neville W. Fleeson,	Allegheny City,	97.1

REFERRING to the events that occurred in New York on the 11th and 12th of July, the *Times* says: "It is plain that one result of those events is that no man put forward by Tammany for the Presidential nomination stands a ghost of a chance of being elected. Yet it is equally plain that any one nominated against the wishes, or without the active support of Tammany, cannot carry this State."

THE Cherokees and other tribes that have settled in the Indian territory are being advised to have their lands sectioned, and after reserving a farm of six hundred acres for each family, to sell the remainder. These lands, exclusive of the farms reserved, would yield the Indians ten million dollars, and in ten years the farms would be worth on an average five thousand dollars each, making the Indians the richest community in the world.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The steam plough has been successfully introduced on the great Wells farm in Minnesota Four breaking ploughs on a public trial were hitched to the motor which effectually did its work by pulling them through the sod. The ploughs turned the turf at the rate of about forty acres per day. The machine is said to be capable of drawing ten loaded wagons over an ordinary road as rapidly and safely as the same could be done with ten pairs of horses.

A new and valuable invention has lately been made by an engineer on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway. It consists of an arrangement by which the engineer of a locomotive can instantly change his headlight from a white to a red light. This is done by means of levers inside the headlight, connected with the cab of the engine by a rod, by which a red glass is drawn over the disc. The peculiar advantages of this light are developed on a double track. When two trains are approaching each other on different tracks, and one meets with a disaster which encumbers both tracks with the wreck, the light can be instantly changed, thus showing the danger signal immediately, and thus saving the three or four minutes necessary for a man to run ahead with the signal.

The Cumberland, Md., *News* "corrects" the state[illegible] months ago a narrow-gauge engine was constructed for the Franklin Mining Company of Allegheny county at the machine shops in Frostburg. The *News* says that while this may not have been the first built in this country, it was at least running several months before the Philadelphia engine left the shop.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued a circular containing the regulations relating to bounty land, together with the statutes. These regulations give all the rules necessary to be followed in making up an application under the recent act of Congress giving 160 acres of land to such officers, soldiers and sailors and seamen as have served in the military and naval service of the United States, and the forms to be used in presenting a claim are included, so that the applicant may make up his claim with the aid of the circular, without having to correspond with different bureaus of the Government.

A New York letter states the boat from Long Branch Sunday morning brought up a good many families, who say they could not stand the cold weather down there for the night or two past. The ladies were unprepared for so violent a change in the temperature, and rather than endure it they would seek refuge from it in their own snug homes in the city.

It has been discovered, it is stated, that nearly all the essences which are used in perfumery, besides many others, when exposed to air and light, develop *ozone*. This mysterious and very active modification of oxygen is known to be the most powerful of disinfectants—the disinfectant *par excellence*. The discoverer claims that the oxidation of these essences is one of the most convenient and effective methods of producing ozone, as very small quantities will ozonize a large quantity of oxygen. If this stands scientific test, and answers the purpose, it will be convenient to sometimes have pleasanter disinfectants than such as chlorine and carbolic acid.

There seems to be no end of wonders in California. The latest is a petrified forest, which a correspondent claims to have discovered in the Pitt river mountain region, in the northeastern part of the State. In his wanderings he came upon what appeared to have been a grove containing many trees of different sizes, all fallen and in a perfect state of petrifaction, and most of them broken into fragmentary blocks, which were scattered over a space of several acres. The discovery of this grove of petrified trees upon a dry ridge of mountains is regarded as conclusive evidence that that country has been submerged since those trees were grown and afterwards raised to the present elevation. The largest of the trees gave evidence of an age of 430 years, and other specimens indicated an age varying from 100 to 300 years.

London papers mention that another block of model dwellings, completing the "Peabody Square," will be formally opened in that city on the first of August. This square consists of two fine quadrangles of light, airy-looking buildings, affording accommodation for three hundred and twenty tenants, occupying one room at half a crown a week, two rooms at $1, or three at $1 25, and at these rates the whole of the new building is already taken, and could have been let twice over. The rooms are well lighted, ventilated, and thoroughly comfortable. Water is laid on copiously, the staircases and passages are lighted with gas, and such bath-rooms are provided as are not to be met with in many houses at $500 a year. Every effort is made to insure that the tenants shall be only those whom the trust is charged to benefit—the deserving, struggling poor. Indirectly such places are calculated to benefit even the most squalid and miserable of the population, since they must increase house accommodation of the poorer kind.

A traveler who has lately visited the battle fields of Woerth and Gravelotte writes that in his opinion the carnage on those occasions has been much underrated in England, and perhaps intentionally misrepresented in Germany. The field of Gravelotte occupies from five to six English miles in length. The tombs, or rather trenches, are scattered over all this extent; perhaps fifty in one grave may be a fair estimate. In one, however, immediately facing the French right wing at St. Privat, there were interred 2,500 corpses, and of these only twenty-five French. Multiply 2,500 by ten and one may arrive at an approximately correct account of the German dead at Gravelotte alone. The statistics are from Prussian authority, or rather from information given by Prussian soldiers in charge of the graves. Possibly, says the correspondent, a quarter of a million lives on all sides from sword, disease and various causes were sacrificed in the late war.

A remarkable surgical operation was performed at Atlantic City on Sunday last upon Mr. P. O. Jordan, of Montgomery, Alabama, an extensive cotton dealer. This gentleman was afflicted with an immense tumor on his neck, which was pressing upon the jugular vein and threatening to stop the life current. The physicians he consulted recommended an operation as the only means of saving his life, and this itself was fraught with danger to the sufferer. The operation was successfully performed by Philadelphia surgeons, and the probabilities are that the patient will recover; but the greatest care is necessary, and he has been securely strapped in order to prevent the slightest motion of his body. Before the operation was commenced Mr. Jordan took an affectionate leave of his family, fearing death while in the hands of the operators. The operation is said to have lasted one hour and a half, and the patient was kept under the influence of chloroform.

A Detroit paper says: Almost every journal in the country has republished the item about that man at Findley, Ohio, who bravely rushed into a burning grocery and brought out three kegs of gunpowder, the explosion of which would have destroyed much property. It looked like a heroic deed, and was so considered; but, alas! there is another side to the story. It is now asserted that he rushed into the flames through mistake. Some one told him that three kegs of brandy were being destroyed!

The public will feel obliged to the New York *Herald* for the following explanation: "The cool weather which we have lately enjoyed, as well as the severe spell of last winter we did not enjoy, indicated unquestionably that the eastern and central parts of the United States were in a stream of polar air descending upon us from the northern area of British America.

WATERING PLACE GOSSIP.

Saratoga—Long Branch—Newport—What They do and Say—General Sherman—A Waiter with a History—Billiards—Recreations of the World of Fashion.

Notwithstanding that the long spell of comparatively cool weather in the usually hottest part of the season, has considerably reduced the number of visitors who are in the habit of attending our numerous places of summer resort, there is no lack either of guests, flirtations, balls, parties, masquerades, shoddy, dissipations, wealth, rank, fast horses and men, dashing equipages and women, social scandel, political intrigues and matrimonial maneuvers, diamonds, pastes and paints—mixed up in the oddest and most bewildering manner of which it is possible to conceive.

SARATOGA.

Of all the fashionable watering places, Saratoga seems to have the call, the guests being more numerous and distinguished than at Long Branch itself, reinforced, as is the latter, by the President of the United States. The grim General of the army is sojourning there; and to a reporter who "caught him on the fly," he expressed his thorough belief in the statesmanlike qualities of the President. He thinks Grant has "done a good work" at Washington, and says he will "bet on him, two to one," for the next Presidency. He accuses Gen. Hancock of causeless hostility to the President, and says that the latter "never showed any dislike to Hancock." Gen. Sherman also repudiated the idea that Parker has made money out of the Indian business, and, in short, displayed himself as an optimist concerning the present administration. The Sheriff of New York, in his pauses between his cups of Congress water, has blurted out the confession that Mayor Hall dare not deny the *Times'* charges, "because they are true, and he knows it." Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, has found sufficient inspiration in the spring to immortalize in a single stanza the late adventure of Davis, and the head waiter of Congress Hall, Robert Jackson, turns out to be the hero of a very interesting story. He is a small, well made quadroon, of extraordinary intelligence, and was the pet of his master fromhis childhood. In his veins courses the proudest Virginia blood, his grandfather having been General Harry Lee, of Revolutionary Light Horse Cavalry fame, and his mother a slave woman named Jenny, a maid of Mrs. Lee. Set free at an early age by a clause in his master's will, he went to Washington and procured an appointment as Messenger in the Post Office Department, where he became acquainted with a beautiful Octoroon girl, the slave of Judge John Stewart, of Baltimore, for love of whom (the maid, not the Judge) he toiled day and night for two years, hoarding up every cent until he had saved a thousand dollars, that being the price at which her owner had valued her. "Here Master John," said he, one Christmas night, with his eyes all aglow with joy—"here is the thousand dollars; now I want Rachel." "My God! William, you don't tell me so!" exclaimed the Judge. "Why, I sold Rachel yesterday for $1,200 to go to Mobile." "When is she going?" asked William, nervously. "She's gone already—went yesterday. She'll be in Lynchburg in three days by the boat." Broken-hearted and crushed in spirit, back he hurried to Washington, relating his story on arrival to the good old Postmaster General—Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun both being in his room at the time. When the sorrowful tale was ended, "let's raise the money and send William after her," said the generous Webster. "He would be seized a dozen times as a fugitive," said the Judge, "and they'd sell him, too." "I'll send my private secretary," said Mr. Webster, and so he did. There was no telegraph then, nor cars, but the Secretary took the Potomac river boat, and with $1,200, contributed by William Jackson's friends in the Department, overtook Rachel, showed Mr. Calhoun's letter, indorsed by several Virginians, bought her and brought her back. Calhoun, Webster and the Postmaster General saw them married the next week. He is said to have, perhaps, the largest acquaintance of any one in Saratoga. He knows old Presidents and scions of royalty, knows distinguished savans, poets, statesmen, and historians. He lives in a beautiful vine-clad cottage on Washington street, in Saratoga, where the guests of Congress Hall frequently call upon his wife, who is one of the neatest housekeepers in Saratoga.

LONG BRANCH.

At this popular resort everything is life, animation and brightness. Pretty girls fill the halls, walk up and down the broad piazzas, and stare furtively over the top of their novels at the last new-comers, leaving the characters in their books for those they find in real life, which are after all much more entertaining and satisfactory, and in many cases more profitable. A new disease has broken out among the beauties, and is raging fearfully. It is the billiard mania. Not to play the game, or at least to desire to do so, is to pronounce one's self beyond the pale of Long Branch fashion. Nilsson plays billiards, in fact the pretty little songstress is quite an expert at the game, and turns masculine heads as entirely with her graceful handling of the cue as she wins their hearts by the magic of her wonderful voice and the assumption of child-like simplicity or manner. Whatever Nilsson does becomes among her admirers the prevailing fashion. Everybody is therefore enthusiastic over the new occupation, the ladies being especially apt at taking the cue. There is such a chance for *posing*, so many ways of showing off to good advantage. Graceful women grow gracefuller. Sleeves will fall back, "loose sleeves ore so unmanageable" assert the players, with a pout of red lips and shrug of pretty, plump shoulders, but they must wear them because they are the fashion, and rounded white arms show never to so good advantage as when they have for relief the dark background of the green baize covered table, and supple waists and pretty figures are numberless times prettier when assuming some new position for playing. Technical terms lose half their masculine hardness [illegible] temptingly pretty. The gentlemen enter into the game with a keener relish and added zest. There is nothing like novelty to revive enthusiasm, and there is something deliciously enchanting in playing teacher to a bewitching little girl, who turns the soundest head with her bewildering eyes, and leads the most obdurate, flinty heart captive with a brush of her golden hair.

"Oh! two blue eyes may beguile a king;
And golden hair is a dangerous thing;
And an artful glance oft seemeth sly,
True lure to attract a lover's eye."

And there is just all the opportunity a bright girl needs in her first lessons in billiards, and she must be stupid indeed who cannot flirt deliciously and to her heart's content over the pretty round balls and the cue that has heretofore been sacred to masculine hands.

NEWPORT.

Here, too, is the usual throng of somebodies and nobodies, the former being those who have fine equipages and horses on the Avenue drive in the afternoon, while the latter are those who have nothing of the kind to display. "Who drives that splendid black team?" Colonel Shoddy. "Who owns that span of high stepping bays?" The Hon. Mr. Blarney. Then there goes Mrs. Petroleum's chestnuts, and close behind follows the spanking turnout of Mrs. Tallow Chandler. And so they pass and repass every day. Bret Harte still lingers by the waves, and a certain Mr. George Harvey, an English artist and author of some repute, is painting the sea coast. A ludicrous mistake, which occurred at Newport a few days ago, has caused considerable amusement, and is too good to be lost. A gentleman and wife, the former an invalid, recently took rooms at the principal hotel. The gentleman was subject to severe attacks of spasms in his chest, which nothing would relieve but a blister, or, in the absence of that, a good hot mustard plaster. They reached the strange hotel late in the day, and in the night the husband was taken very ill. His wife was unable to find any remedies at hand among her traps, but remembering to have seen the castor containing mustard on the sideboard of the dining hall, and being reluctant to arouse the servants, she flew down with a light, and made a plaster as quickly as possible. Now the room she occupied was at the head of the stairs, on the right hand coming up, but there was one precisely similar to it on the left side. Just as she reached the head of the stair case her light went out, but wishing to bring relief to the sufferer as quickly as possible, she went into her room on the right, as she supposed, and flying up to the occupant of the bed—her husband, of course—clapped the plaster on his chest. Just as it touched the individual in question, what was her fright and horror at being assailed with a strong expletive, and at discovering she had turned to the left instead of the right, and entered the wrong apartment. The hurry with which she entered was not quite equal to that with which she retreated, and on finding her own man and telling him the story, he laughed so outrageously as to get cured without any plaster at all.

So the gaity goes on. Walks, talks, drives, rides, parties, fishing, boating, bathing—all the pastimes under the sun, with steamers and trains arriving and departing several times a day, crowded with hosts of passengers from all quarters of the globe. Thus we leave them. "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

The Baltimore Poisoning Case.

Public interest in the Wharton case, says the Baltimore *American* continues unabated. Mrs. Wharton remains quietly in her cell, and her beautiful and devoted daughter shares her confinement. Their residence has been rented, and will soon be occupied by another family. Many curious reminiscences of Mrs. Wharton's girlhood have been revived by her present notoriety, all tending to show that a strain of most remarkable eccentricities, if not of insanity, runs in her blood. During her youthful vagaries as the beautiful belle, Miss Nugent, in Philadelphia, she had an aunt in the insane asylum, and some of her actions indicated that she was at that period infected by the same malady. During these early days she was in the habit of taking opium, the empty bottles having been found in the bureau drawers of her room when staying at a friend's house. She has been known to order furniture to be made and sent to her father's house, which, of course, would be sent back. She often wrote to gentlemen to come and see her at her father's house. Lieutenant Wharton, it is said, told a friend the morning he eloped with her that he had received a letter from her asking him to call as she was in trouble, and the friend advised him not to go, as he considered her deranged. Within a few days a letter has been received from a physician in Philadelphia, which mentions that he has in his possession an order from Mr. Nugent, twenty-seven years ago, to put his daughter Ellen in an insane asylum. From this, of which she seems to have gotten wind, she escaped by marrying Wharton. Whatever the future developments in this remarkable case, it seems certain that it must rank among the *causes celebres* of the criminal courts.

Sheep in North Missouri Destroyed.

A few years ago, says the St. Joseph *Herald*, sheep raising was extensively engaged in, in North Missouri, and this region gave fair promise to being in time one of the great wool producing districts of the Union. Sheep raising is over, however, for the present, in all the country north of the Missouri river. Four or five years ago the "scab" made its appearance among the flocks, and so rapid and terrible has been its effects that few are now left. The disease, it is supposed, was introduced from Illinois and Iowa, where it had previously raged. Many other owners of flocks of from 100 to 3,000 have been reduced to from ten to thirty head. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the immense loss the "scab" has entailed on sheep growers, and before they can again attempt to engage in the business it will be necessary to bring their stock to start with from the distant States.

SAYS a New York letter: An important conference of Democratic politicians is to be held at Saratoga next week, to "take soundings," as the phrase is, with reference to the next Presidency, with particular reference to the Southern element. The presence of so many Southern politicians in New York at present, it seems, has been the means of eliciting an anxious inquiry as to the position of the party at large relative to the so-called "new departure," and it is to satisfy that inquiry that the New York leaders have agreed to meet them, informally, at the time and place referred to.

PERSONAL.

A short time before his death Mr. Vallandigham was applied to by the publisher of the *Galaxy* for a contribution to the pages of that magazine. In his reply he says: "For some time past, I have contemplated an article for the *Galaxy* upon the question left unanswered by Messrs. Wilson and Black, "*how*" Stanton came to be appointed Secretary of War. With this singular and secret history I am familiar, and was an actor in it unwittingly. Very truly, etc."

It is reported that Bowen, the pardoned bigamist and member of Congress from South Carolina, will encounter no further opposition from DeLarge, his contestant. Public sentiment in South Carolina is said to be in favor of Bowen, more especially his wife, that is the lady with whom he is living as such, there being several others claiming the title if not the rights of wife.

When the Emperor of Brazil arrived at Lisbon, the King of Portugal sent his Chamberlain to say that the royal palace of Necessidadus had been specially prepared for his reception. But the Emperor declined the offer, observing that he was in mourning, that he had come to Europe on a tour of study and observation, and that he should feel that he was less in the way of his royal relations if he stayed, like any private gentleman, at one of the hotels.

The new Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the North German Confederation, Mr. K. Schlozer, who has just arrived at New York, was the Prussian Minister at the city of Mexico till last March, when he sailed for Berlin to receive instructions previous to becoming the Minister of the German Empire at Washington. He is reputed to be a man of talents and attainments, and by a long residence in Mexico he has acquired much knowledge of the affairs of the North American Continent. He can scarcely fail to fill his position with acceptability, though he may not altogether meet the views of some people because he is not a baron. This is his only shortcoming, so far as has yet been discovered, and it can do him no injury in the eyes of our Republican Court.

The New York *Advertiser* says: "Several of our exchanges are giving currency to the story that Nilsson's lover has received the mitten and is about departing the country in disgust. The story isn't true. The estimable young Frenchman who has the honor of holding the first place in the affections of that charming lady, is now honorably earning his bread and butter in this city, and means to stay here so long as his present vocation continues to be profitable."

The richest widow in America is said to be the handsom and well preserved relict of Samuel Colt, the man who, if he did not invent the revolving fire arm, was shrewd enough to reap the principal profit that accrued from the discovery of that eminently American institution. Mrs. Colt resides in Hartford, Connecticut, and her income for the year 1870 amounted to the respectable sum of $440,000. Her estate is valued at $5,000,000, and among its other attractions is one of the most artistically designed and most completely appointed churches in the country, costing some $200,000. The service is the Episcopal, and the rector is salaried at Mrs. Colt's expense, as also is the organist. It was erected by her as a place of worship for the operatives in her shops and other families, but so fine was the church in its appointments that it straightway became the most fashionable place of worship in the city. This was not at all what the owner of the place had intended, and she has since set apart special hours each Sunday in which her humble employees may worship unabashed by the presence or grander visitors.

Professor James C. Welling, of Annapolis, Md., is reported to have undertaken to finish the biography of the late President Buchanan, which Mr. William B. Reed began, but was forced to abandon on account of ill health. It is said he is to receive $8,000 for the work.

I "assisted" the other night, says a letter to the New York *Mail*, "at a rather melancholy entertainment. It was the performance of Otto Goldschmidt's sacred pastoral, "Ruth," the principal soprano part in which was taken by his renowned wife, Jenny Lind. There was a brilliant house, resolute to be pleased. Jenny Lind had a grand reception, the cordiality of which was undoubtedly enhanced by the general desire to mark a sense of indignation at the wanton and cruel calumnies which lately assailed herself and her husband. But it was a heavy and mournful business. "Can that be Jenny Lind?" some of the younger listeners whispered. That heavy, homely matron—that striving singer with the worn-out voice which struggles so painfully with the high notes and is so hoarse with the low? Can it be that twenty years ago Europe and America were filled with rapturous admiration over the divine glories of that voice, the artistic perfection of that style? Greater singers than Jenny Lind there certainly were, but no singer ever bore the same triumphs and the same renown. What was the Piccolomini mania, the Patti mania, the Nilsson mania, when compared with the madness for Jenny Lind? And now what remains? Nothing, it seems to me, except a knowledge of music and high artistic purpose. No fancies, no art, could do anything with that wrecked and faded voice. Nothing ever hinted to me of the Jenny Lind of fame. The papers here praised the performance, of course, which is a pity. It is a cruel mistake for a singer to appear in public after her time. Hardly any object or purpose, I think, excuses such an error, such a sacrilege. There is a touching little story somewhere about a gray and withered old woman who stands in melancholy contemplation before the exquisite fervor and glowing colors of a picture of Venus, and wonders whether any one could now be brought to believe that she, even she so faded and unlovely, was once the living model from which the artist drew. Well, this poor old personage had luckily for herself no friend to persuade her that she still looked just as young and handsome as ever, and induce her to propose herself as a model for the artist once again. Had she been a singer she would have found plenty friends to tell her that time was nothing in her case, and she would probably have believed them.

One of the most airy roosters known out West says a correspondent, is John Shreve, one of the division repairers on the Union Pacific Railroad. He is noted chiefly for two things—his overbearing disposition and his enormous feet. One day he was standing near a turn-table where some men were at work, when Jimmy Duffy, an Irish wag recently from the East, approached him, and the following dialogue took place: "Can ye give me the time, Mr. Shreve?" "The time, you impudent rascal!" exclaimed Shreve, viewing him scornfully. "What business have you to ask questions of your superiors?" "I beg your pardon, sir," said Jimmy, [illegible] Shreve was mollified by Jimmy's flattery and drew out his watch, and to the astonishment of all present who had expected to see Duffy knocked down for his temerity, informed the interrogator that it wanted two minutes of 12 o'clock. "Thank you, sir," said Duffy; adding with a malicious grin, his eyes bent on his superior's feet, "if ye will be so kind, Shrevey dear, as to step on the turn-table I will move around your hoofs so ye can go to dinner." At last accounts Jimmy was out of a situation and was on the look-out for some one who could lend him sufficient money to "get across the plains," *en route* for home.

The Prince of Wales utterly refuses to receive his sister's husband as a member of the royal family, and at the state ball, recently, gave orders that the Marquis should not be admitted at the royal entrance. He was accordingly refused admittance, and the Princess declined to enter except with her husband, saying that her place was where he was. The Marquis would not take the Princess in by the general public entrance, and the result was that they did not attend the ball.

Archbishop Guibert, the new Bishop of Paris, was the strongest adherent of the Pope in the recent Council, and vehemently attacked both Dupanloup and Strossmayer both in and out of the Council. He is chiefly known, however, for a famous controversy with Mme. George Sand, while she lived in the diocese of Tours, in which the learned prelate was unmistakably worsted by the brilliant novelist.

There is a probability that Miss Charlotte Cushman will re-appear on the stage during the coming season. She has been importuned by managers in all quarters ever since her return to this country last autumn. The state of her health was such that she was compelled to decline all offers, though they were most liberal and tempting. Lately her health has greatly improved, and if her medical advisers do not think it imprudent, she will appear in the one character of "Queen Katherine" in Henry VIII., early in the fall, at Booth's Theater, in New York. She does not intend to revive any of the other characters of her repertoire.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobs died at Gettysburg o nthe 22d. He was a minister of the Lutheran Chursh, and for forty years had held a professorship in Pennsylvania College, an institution controlled by the religious denomination to which he belonged. Dr. Jacobs was a learned as well as an amiable and polished gentleman, a good preacher, and a sincere and thorough worker. All his sympathies were bound up with the college with which he was so long connected, and with the theological seminary on the hill, at a little distance, occupied by General Lee as his headquarters during the great battle. In these the able divine spent his life, forgetful of fame and intent only on fulfilling what he believed to be his mission.

STATE POLITICS.

The Huntingdon *Journal* is of opinion William J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, will be the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District; that the fight between Mr. Hall and the Democratic nominee will be very warm, but that the former will be elected by a majority of from 850 to 1,000.

The Clarion county Democracy have so split up that the primary meetings of the party cannot be conducted with any approach to unity of sentiment, even though larger quantities of the party beverages are indulged in than usual.

The new departure wing of the Democracy in Mercer county is not very strong, and unable to support two organs. As a consequence the *Democratic Signal* and Sharon *Times* are to be consolidated.

Every Democratic organ in Pensuylvania, says the *State Journal*, is the open advocate of free trade, notwithstanding the Democratic platform on which McCandless and Cooper stand, calls for a protection of Pennsylvania interests. How can this be done under the domination of a party keenly in favor of free trade? Let the farmer and mechanic consider and vote as their judgment dictates.

One of our Republican exchanges fits to the new departure policy of the Democracy the old anecdote of the boy and the woodchuck. The boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "Do you suppose you can catch him?" said a passer-by. "Catch him?" said the boy, contemptuously; "I've got to catch him, stranger; we're out of meat."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: It is certain that the Democratic ticket cannot be elected in this city without the aid of several thousand Republican votes. As there is nothing in a comparison of the two tickets to induce such a change of party association, the success of the Republicans may be set down as a sure thing. A comparison of the candidates will show those on the Republican ticket to be at least as worthy of confidence as those nominated by the Democrats.

Utah Silver Mines.

[From the Salt Lake Herald.]

The Emma, par excellence the mine of Utah, is doing more at the present time than is generally known. It is turning out on an average one hundred tons of ore per day, worth $135 per ton, over and above all expenses, making the handsome sum of $13,500 net profit for every twenty-four hours. This multiplied by 365 gives the astonishing product of $4,927,500 per annum! We learn that the Revolution mine in Little Cottonwood, is developing with encouraging results. It is the oldest location on Emma Hill and always promised well. A fine large vein of chloride, assaying from $133 to $250 per ton, has been reached, and the amount of mineral is unquestionably large. Another vein of argentiferous gelena, showing to a great extent, runs $90 silver and fifty per cent of lead. The Revolution bids fair to become one of the big mines of Little Cottonwood. The fortunate owners are Harlow, McVey and Howland.

The Potato Crop.

The predictions concerning the potato crop have not been verified. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The material damage from the ravages of the bug turned out to be exceptional and local, and now it is evident enough that a far larger potato crop is assured than was grown last year, for receipts since January 1 have been more than four times greater than they were for the same time last year. Up to date 227,812 bags and barrels have arrived, against but 43,497 packages for the corresponding time of 1870. Last July, with the above light receipts, prices ruled about twenty-five cents per barrel higher than they now rule with present heavy receipts. How is this?

AN association of capitalists and bankers in Germany have established a bureau in Frankfort for the purpose of investigating American securities of all kinds, and for promoting the investment of capital in American bonds and works of internal improvement. It is also an object of this association to promote emigration to America in order to assist the sale and cultivation of public lands, the parties interested in the movement believing that the labor of those emigrating will add greatly to the wealth of the country and to the stability of its interests.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

REMEDY FOR SHORT HAY CROP.

A few tons of rowen will help the winter store. Oat and wheat straw are an excellent element in cut feed. If corn meal or oil cake is used, straw is a good substitute for hay. Then it is not yet too late to grow turnips. They have two and a half months to grow. They need no cultivation and no topping. You have only to pull them as wanted, and feed whole to sheep or cattle. No food is more highly relished, and when given out one feed a day, they are a great help in wintering stock. When there is danger of their being frozen into the ground, they can be gathered and stored, tops and roots together, in heaps, under open sheds, or in the barn-cellar. They can be kept several weeks without damage. Then a prime element in carrying cattle through the winter well is to have the cattle come to the barn in high condition when winter begins. If you have not feed enough in the pastures to do this, it will be better to reduce the stock. We want, also, good, warm quarters, perfectly dry and safe from all currents of air. Pine boards are a good substitute for hay. A ton of hay may be saved to each cow or ox by a warm stable.

PACKING BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter should be worked without water until freed from buttermilk. Then salted, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. The salt will have by that time assisted any buttermilk left in the butter to drain away. A little more salt needs now to be worked in, and the butter immediately packed in a new tub which has been soaked with brine for a day or two. When the butter has been pressed down closely into the tub, it should be strewn with salt, and covered with a piece of wet muslin to preserve it from the air. When another churning is ready, pack in the same manner, and when the tub is full even with the top, sprinkle some fine salt on the butter, cover with a cloth, and head down tight. The tub should be filled so full that no air can remain in it. Butter packed in this manner has kept perfectly sweet and fresh for a year in our cellar, and we do not know why it should not do so anywhere. Eggs may be preserved perfectly two or three months by packing them away in brine, in which a handful of lime has been thrown. They should be kept beneath the brine by means of a plate laid over them. If any of our readers have an improved method, let us hear of it.

SPECIAL FARMING.

Under this head the *Hearth and Home* says: Many of the complaints made that farming does not pay are founded on the fact that some particular crop has been raised to the exclusion of others, and a failure has resulted disastrously. In mixed farming this can not occur. A successful farmer will tell you the secret of his success. He has always something to sell. In the wintertime, he has grain of all sorts, wool and mutton; in the spring, he has some fat cattle or a fresh cow; some fat calves during summer, and at any time, if one should want a horse, he will have one to spare, having always a colt to put in its place. Thus money is all the time dropping into his purse, and though the items may be small, the aggregate is considerable; while he has abundance for his domestic supply without having to purchase. Contrast this with the hop raiser, the cotton grower, the fruit culturist, and all others who limit themselves to a special product. They may handle more money in a year, but how little of it sticks to their fingers! They handle it but as trustees for others, and sometimes a failure will prevent them handling sufficient for their pressing need.

SAVE THE APPLES.

The scarcity and high price of genuine cider vinegar makes it always a profitable article of manufacture on farms which possess an orchard, as every farm should. At this season apples commence to fall from the trees, and the quantity that might be saved by a few minutes' work each day is something worth consideration. A small cider mill and press may now be purchased for ten dollars and upwards, and where there are twenty trees in the orchard, the amount saved by its use the first year would equal its cost. After every high wind sufficient apples might be gathered for a grinding, the juice might be turned into a cask and additions occasionally until it is filled, when, after being properly converted into vinegar and racked off from the sediment, it would find a good market in any town of considerable size. The pomace would be excellent for the hogs, and a small quantity placed in wide mouthed bottles or shallow pans and covered with water would make very efficient traps for moths of all kinds. We have found this method of trapping insects successful.

A CHEAP TWO-RAIL FENCE.

A six-rail fence will do where timber is plenty, and you wish to get rid of it as a nuisance. But where railroad ties are worth sixty cents a piece, chestnut is too valuable to be put into rails. We have tried for two years a cheap two-rail fence, which turns cattle as well as the ordinary six-rail fence; and it has this advantage, that it can be made perfectly straight, so as to make the full length of every rail available. It is made by driving stout crotches about three inches in diameter on the line of the fence, just far enough apart for the rails to span. The crotches should raise the bottom rail about two and a half feet from the ground. Stakes are driven at the crotches, crossing each other in the usual style of the Virginia worm fence. A rider is then put upon the stakes, and we have a substantial fence about four feet high, which answers a good purpose for orderly cattle. If for any reason a higher fence is desirable, the crotches must be made higher. This fence, of course, will not answer for sheep or swine, but for fencing out from wood lots, or for dividing pastures, it serves a very good purpose. When the wood is at hand, and the cost of timber is not reckoned, this fence can be built for about twenty cents a rod, if the labor is not over $1 50 a day.

A NEW SHEEP KILLER.

A flock of sheep in Michigan was pastured in a last year's potato field, when seven lambs and one sheep died without any apparent cause. Another sheep was nearly dead, but on being examined was found to be afflicted with potato bugs which had concealed themselves in his wool. It is supposed that in biting to relieve the irritation caused by the bugs or by ticks the sheep became poisoned. At all events, the flock was driven to another pasture, and no deaths have since occurred.

NEW WAY OF COOKING MEAT.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says a good way to cook meat is to seal it in a vessel hermetically tight. Cooked thus a long time in its own juices it is rendered very tender, and has a peculiar appetizing flavor. Take an earthen jar that will stand heat, with tight-fitting cover. If beef is to be the dish for dinner cut it in convenient pieces, lay them in the jar, rub each piece with salt and pepper and a little lump of sugar, and put it in a little water; then lay on a piece of thick buttered paper, and press down the cover. If you think it will allow any steam to [illegible] Bake in a moderate oven four or five hours, according to tenderness of meat. Chickens and turkeys are excellent cooked in this way. The toughest meat is rendered tender by this process; and none of the nutritious matter is wasted, as in many of the forms of cooking.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

The deterioration of American soils has for a number of years past, been the subject of warm discussion with agriculturists and the conclusion has been reached that unless a different system from that heretofore pursued is adopted, the products of the cultivated acres of the country will not more than be sufficient to feed our own population. The value of manures appears to be but imperfectly understood by American farmers generally, the impression prevailing in most of the better agricultural districts that it is next to impossible to exhaust their vitality. The continually decreasing crops completely explode this opinion, and the efforts of scientific men are being energetically directed toward the dissemination of more rational ideas. Were the same system of cultivation pursued in the United States as in China, we should be able to supply all the nations of the earth with food. The Chinese, according to late writers, who have closely investigated their system of farming, are unquestionably the best agriculturists and horticulturists in the world. Not a particle of manure of any kind is allowed to go to waste. Every portion, however minute, is jealously husbanded and applied to the soil. The result is that the whole country, so far from being exhausted, is as fertile and productive as it was in the days of Confucius, thousands of years ago. American farmers might as well take a lesson from the Celestials in regard to the cultivation of the earth.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The United States produces more grain, in proportion to population, than any other country in the world. The Danubian Principality, Roumania, is second in the ratio of production, and European Russia third. According to the census of 1870 the United States, with a population of 31,145,186, produced 1,221,428,452 bushels of grain of all kinds. This was at the rate of 38.2 bushels to each person. Roumania, with a population of 3,864,848, produced 134,439,963 bushels, or just 25 bushels to each person. European Russia, with a population of 61,325,925, produced 1,358,437,500 bushels, or 22.1 bushels to each person, while the product of all Europe is 4,583,169,821 bushels, and her population 289,372,281, or just 16 bushels for each person. By the census of 1850 the United States produced 56.3 bushels for each person then in the country. By the same ratio of increase in production our census of 1870 will show a product of a little over 40 bushels to the person.

Commenting upon the statistics the Pacific *Rural Express* says: "American Agriculture runs too much to grain. We are exhausting our soil for the benefit of other countries. We had better export less grain and import less sugar, flax, silk, wine, brandies, etc. We as a nation ought and can produce nearly everything that, as a nation, we want to eat, use or wear. We have the soil, climate, skill, labor, and all other elements of production. We only need a systematic application of the means in our hands.

FEED FOR COWS.

The *Maine Farmer* says: Brewers grain increases the quantity of milk, but not the quality: Dishonest milkmen need not water their milk. Oat meal produces more milk than shorts and of a better quality. Indian and cotton seed and meal improve the quality but do not influence the quantity as much as oat meal or shorts. My method of feeding is, to ten bushels of oats add two bushels of corn and grind together; scald the meal and add water enough to make it thin and blood warm. In the winter the cows are kept in a warm stable well-bedded and not exposed to cold nor storms, and also the chill is taken from their drink. The result is we have a large flow of milk and make a profit. We find there is a great difference in cows on the same feed. In my stable are two cows that come in nearly at the same time, and have the same quantity and quality of food. One produces one-third more than the other from which we are to learn to select good milkers if they do come high.

Political Outlook in New York.

[From the Herald.]

Three weeks ago, from the personal feuds and factious divisions in the Republican camp, between Senators Fenton and Conkling and Collector Murphy and Mr. Greeley, and others too numerous to mention touching the division of the Custom House spoils and the sops to certain "arf-and-'arf" Republicans from Tammany Hall, there was a fair prospect for at least fifty thousand Democratic majority in the State vote of November. But since the 11th and 12th of July this glorious prospect, like a castle in the clouds, has vanished into thin air. The Irish Democratic element of the city has to some extent become demoralized, and the Democratic Protestant elements of the rural districts are becoming inquisitive.

THE statement that less than six millions of the thirty-nine millions of the people of the United States own their own homesteads, and have each from a city lot to thousands of acres of lands, conveys an incorrect idea, as the inference may be drawn from it that more than five-sixths of the population own no homesteads, but are renters. The idea meant to be conveyed is that title deeds of real estate are held by nearly six millions of persons; but these are nearly all heads of families, and, with their wives and children, comprise more than thirty millions of souls. It is safe to estimate that six millions of families in the United States reside in their own houses, and that four millions of families own the farms they cultivate with their own hands. Ninety per cent. of all the land under cultivation in the United States is worked by the owners thereof, and not more than ten per cent. by renters or tenants. In the cities and towns the proportion to owners is greater. In New York, perhaps, four-fifths of the families live in rented tenements. In Philadelphia two-thirds of the families reside in their own dwellings. In Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities two-thirds of the families pay no house rent, but own their own residences. In villages the proportion of house owners to renters is still greater.

NEW ENGLAND is the chief center of the shoe trade, and the newspapers of Boston speak for it. From those of recent date the country will be glad to learn that the fall business in boots and shoes has opened with more than ordinary vigor. Buyers are more numerous than usual at this season, and there is less attempt on their part to force down prices than is customary at the opening of trade. Manufacturers have offered their goods low. The stock of goods is light, and with the prospect of a large consumptive demand, there is likely to be an advance later in the season. The prospect for the Western jobbers is flattering, and what, with low freights and heavy crops of wool and grain, the consumer will be in a position to supply his wants at remunerative prices to the seller. Work in the shoe manufacturing towns is abundant, and already there is some anxiety on the part of buyers to have their orders filled at as early a day as possible.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held the legislative and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Governor Curtin came into office, the State debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1851 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the public schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government, and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the your years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace, but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the National Government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion, the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth), securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National Debt, or the payment of any part of the rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and thus insure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot now be charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, a voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When General Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war. To restore the Democratic party to power is to [illegible]tion, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the Southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to the curse of our State, SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, as if determined to show that their curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1,800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Government on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed sway, and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life and limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that men have no inherent rights and that MIGHT alone gives RIGHT. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for human rights and constitutional guarantees, and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperrilled constitutional franchises, and, by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost, sacred now and forever to civil and religious liberty.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON,
P. M. LYTLE,
} Secretaries.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

Swarming Millions in Minnesota Devouring Vegetation.

The ravenous swarms of grasshoppers of the great western deserts have again taken wing and are blasting vegetation from the Minnesota river to the British possessions. It is stated from a reliable source that the southern wing of the devouring army has already created consternation and inflicted losses upon the farmers of Renville county, embracing some of the finest farming lands in Minnesota. Leaving Renville, no reliable intelligence of their appearance has been received from points below Alexandria; but in that vicinity the *avant courriers* of the swarming millions have appeared, and are robbing the fields of their wealth. The damage thus far inflicted in that section has been slight, but fears are entertained that they are simply the forerunners of a greater destruction to come. One hopeful feature in the account of their ravages is that they are moving in a northerly direction, and may, possibly, and probably will, avoid the more thickly populated regions in the interior, and eastern portion of the State.

Gentlemen arrived at St. Paul from Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, state that the grasshoppers have swept over that post in countless numbers, pursuing the same direction as those observed near Alexandria, and apparently a fraction of the same vast swarm, on its devastating mission northward. The people in the settlements attacked express fears that their property, for the present at least, is to be affected, and perhaps destroyed, by this living and devouring cloud sweeping up from the South. If, however, says the St. Paul *Press*, the new scourge keeps within its present limits, and pursues the same direction for a few days longer, the grain crops will be placed beyond their power to injure, and it is sincerely hoped that this may be the determination of the pests which have so frequently swept over the earth, and left desolation and ruin behind them.

AN interviewer reports a conversation with Senator Cameron. The question was, was he a candidate for the Vice Presidency? The answer is recorded as follows:

"Nobody is authorized to use my name in that connection. I am not a candidate for anything, especially the Vice Presidency. I would not take it now. No, I intend to leave the Senate possessing, as I believe I do, the respect of all its members. I don't want any place after the Senate. I don't know that Pennsylvania has anybody for that place. Our people are not politicians. I could pick out a dozen men in the iron and coal business in our State any one of whom would make a good President of the United States, but they are better running iron mills or mining coal."

Members of the volunteer corps of Canada complain that the New York papers have published their names as having joined a Cuban expedition. They say there is not the slightest truth in the statement. It is stated that some returned Red River volunteers have concluded to join for the three hundred dollars bounty, but all these rumors are considered doubtful,

TURNER, THE PENSION FORGER.

He Escapes by Jumping from a Train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad—Full Account of His Daring Leap.

We gave by telegraph Wednesday morning the sentence passed by Judge McCandless, in the United States District Court, at Erie, on Tuesday, in the case of Joseph K. Turner, the young lawyer of Titusville, convicted of forging pension papers, etc. The fine imposed was $2,000, and the term of imprisonment fourteen years. Turner maintained his composure until called up for judgment, when he became agitated and greatly excited, and the few remarks he made before sentence was passed, and which are given under the head of the Court reports, were incoherently uttered. After being sentenced he was lodged in jail, and yesterday morning at half past two o'clock, in company with United States Marshals Hall and Campbell, started on a train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad

FOR PITTSBURGH.

Turner was securely handcuffed, and was closely watched by Messrs. Hall and Campbell, both of whom (and especially the former) are shrewd officers, not very often guilty of a stupid blunder. The prisoner was perfectly calm and collected, and, notwithstanding he felt his position keenly, he did not betray the slightest sign of uneasiness.

A short time before the train reached Greenville, the intersection of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, Marshal Hall left the prisoner in charge of officer Campbell, and went into the forward car for the purpose of enjoying a smoke. A few moments afterward Turner asked Marshal Campbell if he would have any objection to his walking up and down the aisle of the car, intimating that he was tired riding. She officer replied that he might do so if he wished, whereon he rose and with his hands in the bracelets began pacing up and down the aisle. The officer was evidently a little suspicious, for when Turner suddenly opened the door and entered into the water closet he walked up to the end of the car and stood at the door. There he remained for about fifteen minutes, when he opened the closet door and looked in, but Turner was gone. The window was open, which sufficed to tell the story.

The Marshal at once notified the Conductor of the train, and it was stopped, both he and Mr. Hall going back in search of the fugitive, while District Attorney Swoope, who was on the train, telegraphed the authorities at Erie notifying them of the escape, and requesting that they go down and assist in the search. It is probable ere this that the fugitive has been recaptured.

Our reporter called upon Mr. Swoope last evening and learned that when Turner went into the water closest, the train was just about leaving Greenville, and it had hardly gotten entirely under headway when he jumped. It is probably that he went out of the window feet foremost, as a passenger in the following car saw a man gathering himself up, on the bank alongside the railroad, holding his hands together and limping away into a fence corner. He paid no attention to the matter, however, not having seen Turner at all. No report had been received at last accounts concerning him, and he may possibly not be recaptured. At all events, we think we are pardonable in saying that Marshal Campbell displayed considerable stupidness in remaining outside fifteen minutes without knowing whether Turner was inside or not.

From the speech made by the accused to the Court, before receiving sentence, one might suppose him to be an individual who honestly strove to do right, but whose wonderful instincts were against him. Fortune never seemed to smile upon him, and he averred that all he got he had to labor and toil industriously for. He spurned the idea that any one should say aught against his character previous to this transaction, and added were his mouth untied he would answer the District Attorney, who had stated to the Court that he was unable to find anything in the previous history of the accused that might tend to mitigate judgment in this case.

His old gray haired father, who is well on to eighty years of age, was present in Court, ready to offer his little property as bail for the son, but after hearing only a portion of the testimony withdrew, with a tearful eye, remarking that he was guilty and that it was useless for him to think of bailing him, as he might thereby be stripped of all his earthly possessions.

The District Attorney states further that there were present in Court, when Turner asserted and called upon his Maker as witness, that he never was guilty of any other offense—that he did not know how he had gotten entangled in the meshes that then surrounded him—who knew of him having collected money for his clients—in one instance $1,500—that had never reached the rightful owner.

Another and perhaps the most consumate piece of villiany yet heard of was this: being young and handsome and quite smart, it is stated he made the acquaintance of a young woman, engaged in the oil regions, as a telegraph operator, and the acquaintance gradually ripened into intamacy. Turner soon after learned that the girl had $1,000, which she had saved from her earnings, and after awhile proposed marrying her. He was accepted, and subsequently induced the girl to turn over to him the $1,000, that he might purchase a lot and erect a house the same to be completed about the time they would be married. After getting possession of the money he purchased a lot in his own name, as it was afterwards discovered, and started the house. Everything went on perfectly satisfactory until the house had been half completed, when the implicit confidence reposed in Turner by the young woman resulted in her ruin and downfall. Before this became known Turner had converted the property into money, and pocketing it, when the time came around, had the unfortunate girl thrown upon the cold charities of the world.

This then appears to be the man who stood up in the Court and defied, as it were, the authorities to prove aught against him. He is only twenty-six years of age, and will therefore be forty if captured and held in prison until the expiration of his sentence. He will hardly ever see his parents alive, the mother almost dying and the father already beyond the allotted time for one to live.

Turner as he jumped from the cars may be described as follows: Twenty-six years of age; face clean shaved, no whiskers mustache; hand-cuffed; about five feet seven inches high; broad shoulders; white shirt, black tie, black felt hat, business suit of greenish gray Scotch goods; small feet and hands; nose slightly pug; heavy eyebrows; hair dark brown, nearly black, and not long.

AGRICULTURE.

Meeting of the County Society—The Grain and Fruit Crops—Storm Signals, Etc.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held Wednesday at their room, No. 10 Sixth street, Captain John Young, Jr., in the chair. As there was not a quorum present for the transaction of business, the members compared notes as to [illegible] fruit crops, of which the following is a summary:

Wheat excellent, except in a few localities, where it was affected by the late frosts; harvested in good condition.

Oats crop fair; the straw was short and stood light upon the ground, but the grain is unusually heavy; yield much better than was anticipated a month ago. Barley has turned out well.

Grass is not more than half a crop—in some places it was even less, but in others nearly an average yield was cut. Many farmers have not raised as much hay as will winter their stock, and considerable quantities of live stock will be offered for sale this fall in consequence. There is a fair supply of old hay held over from last year, but not enough to make up the deficiency.

Corn looks extremely well throughout the county, and promises an extra yield. In many places the corn has not done so well for years, and the yield it is hoped will in good measure compensate for the short supply of hay.

Potatoes exhibited a yield above the average, except in very unfavorable localities. The tubers are generally large and well conditioned, being dry and well flavored when properly prepared for the table.

Late garden vegetables generally are growing thriftily, and promise abundantly.

The crops exhibit some peculiarities this season, the yield in some sections being fair, and in others an almost total failure. Some orchards show a tolerably fair yield of apples, peaches and pears; while others, in the same townships, or perhaps on adjoining farms, are nearly bare. As a rule, the orchards on the high grounds, and on hill sides, protected from the north winds, show the most fruit. The Rambo, Fall Pippin, Fallowater, and one or two other varieties, resisted the frost most successfully. Peaches and pears are tolerably plenty in some orchards, and a total failure in others. On the whole, the fruit crop is decidedly short.

Small fruits are abundant. The grapes are reported as being in prime condition, and the yield will be fully up to the average. Raspberries were abundant, and the blackberry crop, now being gathered, is better than usual. On the whole, housekeepers will be very well supplied with fruits and vegetables for the winter, our main supply of apples being drawn from New York and Ohio.

STORM SIGNALS.

The Secretary laid before the Board a communication from General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal officer of the Army, directing attention to the fact that the agricultural interests of the country may be greatly benefitted by a proper use of the means now employed by the War Department with a view to the establishment of meteorological laws. It is the intention of the Department to perform its duties in such manner as will be most useful to the agricultural as well as the commercial interests, and the intelligent views of gentlemen concerned in agriculture, as to such modifications of or additions to the present work as can consistently be adopted. The co-operation of agricultural and horticultural societies is therefore asked, and the appointment of a committee to confer with the chief signal officer of the army is suggested, as similar committees have been appointed by boards of trade and chambers of commerce, with great benefits to the service as regards commerce, and it is not doubted that a corresponding advantage can be obtained from the selected intelligence of gentlemen interested in agriculture. The communication was received and filed, but for want of a quorum further action was postponed until next meeting.

THE LATE ISAAC HARRIS.

A Reminiscence of His Early Life.

We yesterday announced the death of the venerable Isaac Harris, and some days ago, in alluding to his serious illness, we gave a few facts connected with his history. His age is not accurately known, but he is supposed to have been born about the year 1790. A friend has placed in our hands the minute book of the old "Philomatheon Society of Pittsburgh," which appears to have been organized in 1818, and of which Mr. Harris was Secretary until the meeting in January, 1819, when he was succeeded by Robert Christy. The constitution of the Society was signed by Isaac Harris, James C. Butler, Thomas Davis, Robert Christy, Archibald Job, Joseph Barclay, James Liggett, Samuel Wood, Joseph Sterling, T. L. McMillan, James Anderson, John McKee, Alex. McClurg, E. T. Pratt, Thomas French, Wm. Crawford, Charles Frethy, Edward Patchell, V. Kingston, A. Brackenridge, Charles Shaler, and others, all of whom, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. McClurg, have passed from the stage of action. The object of the society, as expressed in the constitution was "to promote useful knowledge, and by a collision of opinions to elicit truth, and promote harmony and social intercourse." Weekly meetings were held, and a debate took place at each meeting. The first question discussed was "Has civilization promoted the happiness of man?" At the meeting held November 20, 1818, this entry is made: "A desulting debate took place respecting the room, when Mr. Falconbrigde being called upon, rose, and declared himself satisfied with the compensation of one dollar and twenty-five cents per night for the room, fuel, candles, etc." [At this day, the good people did not have much trouble with their gas meters.] At meetings subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, James Wickersham, Robert Tounsend, George Holmes, Samuel Cooper, James Sweetman, Ephraim Pentland, Thomas Bell, Silas Engles, Thomas McDermott, and others, were received as members. The question "would it be good policy in the United States to abolish slavery," was discussed on the evening of November, 27, 1818, and "the President decided that the affirmative was the ablest supported." The minute book carries the proceedings up till December, 1820, and is the interesting relic of the past.

Mr. Harris seems to have taken an active interest in the society, and figured in nearly all of the debates. In later years he became largely engaged in business, and though he made considerable money, he lost heavily at times, and was not a successful merchant, as the phrase is now applied. He was the first man to prepare and print a report of the Pittsburgh markets, collecting the sales from business men, and making out a report weekly for the newspapers. He wrote on statistical subjects with much ability, and his contributions relating to the early history of Pittsburgh were accurate and reliable. His city directories, published in 1833, and subsequently, were useful in their day, and are now (when copies can be seen) perused with interest.

Mr. Harris was a most exemplary man, in all the relations of life, and was exceedingly kind and benevolent in his nature. He did not possess the characteristics of a money-making man, and had he amassed wealth he would not have been able to hoard it, as he was always seeking objects upon which to exercise his benevolence, and never refused to lend assistance or give relief when it was in his power. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon, and were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends.

WE learn, from what we consider the best authority, that the statements published in the New York *Times* of the enormous amounts paid by Tammany Hall for furniture, repairs, etc., were furnished by the man who drew out the original warrants for the payment of the different bills. These warrants were signed and countersigned by Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly.—*New York Standard*.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Atlantic and Great Western at Akron.

The McClellan Party the Purchasers—$4,435,500 Paid for the Ohio Portion of the Line—Arbitrators Appointed to Settle Differences with the Erie Corporation—A New Road from Pittsburgh to New York Talked Of—The Montrose Narrow-Gauge Railroad—Progress of the Work on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, &c., &c.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN SALE AT AKRON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 26, 1871.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, or that portion of it in Ohio, was sold to-day at the Court House by Hon. Reuben Hitchcock to A. G. Thurman, George B. McClellan and W. B. Duncan, trustees, for $4,435,509. The sale commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept open until four P. M. There was only one bid, no other railroad parties being present.

ARBITRATORS APPOINTED.

Juege Boynton to-day appointed M. R. Waite, of Toledo, and Stephenson Burke, of Cleveland, arbitrators to settle all matters of difference between the Erie road and the receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW JERSEY LEASE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Argument was commenced in Chancellor Zabriski's Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, yesterday, on a motion for a perpetual injunction forbidding the united companies of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company from perfecting a lease of the property of the former companies. On motion of ex-Secretary of State Black, a postponement of the case was granted until Wednesday, in order to enable the plaintiffs' counsel to examine the reply of the defense.

CONSOLIDATION.

HARTFORD, CT., July 26.—The bill consolidating the New York and New Haven and Hartford and New Haven Railroads passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 13 to 5. It has now passed both Houses.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON.

The contract for the first three sections of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, was let sometime since to John T. Gordon, of Allegheny, and work on the grading was commenced and is being vigorously prosecuted through the boroughs on the South Side. Application was made to the courts by the residents of Manor street, Birmingham, for an injunction to stop the work, but the court refused the application and appointed a Commissioner to take testimony. Meanwhile the work progresses on the first three miles, from the Pan-Handle Railroad bridge to Beck's Run, and in a short time the whole line to Monongahela City will be ready to let to contract. Lines have also been drawn across the Monongahela at Braddock's for a bridge connecting the road with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and altogether work is progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected.

NEW ROAD FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.

The New York *Stockholder*, in an article on the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its views," alludes to the projected line from this city to Chicago, and says:

"At present the new line would invite traffic chiefly to Baltimore. But, in reference to traffic to New York, it will not be overlooked that, in the event, not regarded doubtful, of the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Company of the New Jersey United Companies' roads, an active and ambitious railroad interest, already well organized and strong, will be left to compete with the Pennsylvania Company for business from Pittsburgh to this city.

"The interest referred to is the New Jersey Central Railroad Company and the connecting lines to Harrisburg, hitherto enjoying a good share of the Pennsylvania Company's traffic to this city. Deprived of this through the pending lease, as soon as approved, of the New Jersey United Companies' roads, it will be left to the New Jersey Central Company and its allies to promote an extension of their lines from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, or, what would be a bolder and more positively hostile movement, the building of a straighter line, once contemplated by the Atlantic and Great Western Company in its more prosperous days, across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, perhaps *via* Williamsport to Easton, the New Jersey Central company's chief station on the Delaware."

THE MONTROSE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The problem of the expediency of narrow-gauges to railroads is being practically solved in Pennsylvania by the construction of a three feet gauge branch of the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad by the Montrose Railroad Company, of which Mr. J. I. Blakslee is the President. The corps of engineers, of which Mr. Philis Ausart is chief, and Mr. John Crellin assistant, are rapidly completing the survey, and expect to be able to put it under contract by the first of September. The route begins at Tunkhannock station, on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, and will terminate for the present at the beautiful and busy town of Montrose, the shire town of Susquehanna county, the center of a rich and productive agricultural region. Its length will be twenty-seven miles, and its maximum grade only eighty feet. The grading is very light, and it is estimated will cost less than the superstructure, which the Lehigh Valley Company have contracted to furnish, taking their pay in the common stock of the company. The citizens of Montrose and Tunkhannock, with the farmers along the line, have subscribed $120,000 to the capital stock, and have given the right of way for nearly the whole distance. It is estimated that the amount already subscribed is within $60,000 of enough to cover the entire cost. It is proposed to raise this amount in stock, thus setting the example of building a first-class road, and the first of the narrow-gauges in the State wholly from stock taken by the patrons and friends of the road, independent of any aid from foreign capital. We think this must insure a friendly feeling towards the company, almost every man along the line having contributed either in funds or right of way, and being interested in its prosperity when completed. The stock already taken is held by over 300 individuals, each having from two to sixty shares. This will undoubtedly be a large paying road, and will do much toward demonstrating the practicability of a narrow-gauge for passenger and freight traffic, and the comparative economy in construction and equipments over broad-gauges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Portland and Ogdensburg road is making rapid progress in Maine as well as in Vermont. The Maine division is now opened to North Conway, and enjoying, besides a desirable local traffic, the profitable summer travel which flows to the White Mountains and their neighborhood.

—The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company are designing a new line directly west from Champaign, Illinois, to connect with the North Missouri Central road at Quincy, Mississippi. This route, when completed, will extend by the nearest route from Indianapolis to Fort Kearney by way of Lincoln, Nebraska. It will be a shorter route to Fort Kearney than any other now built or projected.

—Contracts have been let for grading the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, from St. Peter to New Ulm, the work to be completed this season, and five hundred men will be set to work at once. The bridges over the Mississippi river at Hastings and Winona are to be completed by the 25th of September, at which time the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad will be completed, and another and shorter through line from this city to Lake Michigan be ready for use.

—The Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *via* Parkersburg, has been materially improved within the past two years. These improvements have been of the most permanent and substantial character; such as relaying the track almost entire with new rails, joined with fishbar joints; also new stone ballasting, &c. This road has been equipped with new passenger coaches and palace sleeping and drawing-room cars that are unequalled by any road in the country.

—The Delaware, Ohio, *Gazette* of the 21st says: There is some talk of extending the Hocking Valley Railroad from Columbus over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad to Delaware, by way of Kenton and Aida to Ottawa, and thence over the Dayton and Michigan road to Toledo. Such a road would conflict with the proposed Newark, Delaware and Northwestern road. Still the idea is good and may have a tendency to hasten action as regards the latter. Should the Hocking Valley and Straitsville roads compete for an extension through Delaware, we may yet have a northern outlet. A road to Toledo would open about the same trade as would be brought about by the proposed route to Michigan.

—We learn, says the San Francisco *Call* of July 16th, that work has been ordered on the air line route from Oakland to Sacramento, by the Central Pacific Company. The distance is asserted to be eighty-three miles to Oakland. Three miles of piling and bridge work will be necessary to cross the head of Suisun Bay. Two draw bridges are to be constructed. The road will be commenced at Oakland, and thirty miles constructed within the next sixty days. The bridge work will be put together at Oakland, and forwarded as soon as the road is completed to the crossing point. It is intended to have the road completed by the 1st of January next. A contract was entered into with Meigs & Gawley on Monday for $300,000 worth of lumber to use in its construction.

—The parties interested in the Columbus and Circleville Railroad and the Atlantic and Erie Railroad met at Columbus, Ohio, Friday, for consultation, but failed to accomplish anything of great importance. One of the active men on the last named road reports affairs of his company as looking well. A loan of five millions of dollars has lately been made, and it is expected that the road from Toledo to the crossing of the Columbus and Cleveland road, in Delaware county, will be ready for the iron by November. An effort is also being made to build what is known as the Millersport Branch, extending from Columbus to Millersport. It is claimed by some that if the people will grade the road, the Atlantic and Lake Erie company will iron and stock it. This road will open up immense coal fields, and will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF L. S. AND M. S. RAIL ROAD IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July, 26.—The Stockholders' meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway will be held in this city to-morrow, for the transaction of important business pertaining to the road. It is understood that the main objects of the meeting are to decide the question of providing for the immediate construction of a second track from Buffalo to Toledo by the issue of a sufficient amount of stock, and the declaration of a stock dividend. It is belived both purposes will absorb the fifteen millions of stock which the company have power to issue.

NEW SHORE LINE ROUTE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Improved Shore Line between this city and Boston and Newport was inaugurated to-day by an excursion to New London Harbor on the new steam ferryboat Thames River, in which several hundred prominent railroad men of New York and New England participated. Speeches were made by President Babcock, of the New York, Boston and Providence road; Scranton, of the Short Line; Superintendents Folsom, of the Boston and Providence, and Yeamans, of the Canal Road; Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, and others.

RAILROAD MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, ME., July 26.—A railroad meeting called to act in the interest of Senator Hamlin's bill which contemplates aid from the government in the building of a great grain transporting railway from Chicago to Portland, met here to-day. Governor Perham was chosen Chairman. Senator Hamlin addressed the meeting, saying he came for private conference, not to make a speech, and it was his part to obtain, not to give information. He favored railroads to the West, but was opposed to gigantic monopolies.

SALE OF THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE ROAD.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: We are informed, upon what we consider reliable authority, that the owners of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad yesterday completed a purchase of the Union and Titusville Railroad. We understand that the purchasers agree to lay a third rail upon the road and to keep freights down to the present rates. But under what penalty they are bound to do all this, we have not heard. It is needless to say that this important news is most unwelcome to our business community. Nobody blames the purchasers; for they have the right to buy whatever is offered for sale. But toward those who sold he Union road, and sold out Titusville interests, the feeling of the people is anything but kind.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 26.—The annual election of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad was held in this city to-day. The old board of directors were elected with one change, C. E. Perkins being elected a director.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, July 26.—In the House to-day, a bill to enable the purchasers of railroads to take and operate the same, which is claimed to involve a plan for certain parties to get possession of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, was defeated by a large majority.

Preparations for the approaching Industrial Exposition are proceeding with great activity. Power Hall, covering one acre of ground, is now finished. All the departments are far in advance of last year in preparatory work. The price of single admission is fixed at twenty-five cents.

WASHINGTON.

Effects of the Explosion of a Magazine in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There were four barrels of powder in the magazine which exploded this morning. The trees near by were stripped of their bark, their branches broken and life perhaps destroyed. Fuses, cartridges, &c., in profusion, were scattered over the grounds. One of the guards, living about a quarter of a mile from the scene of explosion, states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed and break open the doors of his dwelling. In the upper portion of storehouse No. 2 was located a very valuable museum, in which were many relics of the military art of modern and ancient times, including ancient weapons of warfare the armor of middle ages, shot and shell, and colors from our revolutionary war, specimen of arms and uniforms of almost every nation, past and present, forming a collection which can never be replaced. Of the curiosities stored there but few can be found. There were also models, guns, shot and shell, and in fact nearly all the weapons used in war in our own times. There were in the storehouses large quantities of fuses, &c., manufactured at Richmond for the Confederate States. The grounds are covered with them, together with fuses, cartridges, &c., of United States manufacture. The loss will not fall far below half a million dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1871.

Very Curious Circumstances

Connected with the payment of the Pennsylvania war claim have just come to light. A member of the city government here went a short time since to the Secretary of the Treasury and asked to have the moneys about to be paid to the State agent on account of that claim, withheld on the ground that he and a prominent Federal office-holder in Philadelphia had not received a certain per cent. from the agent for procuring the appointment of the latter. The Secretary promptly declined to interfere. About the same time a protest came from the Auditor of Pennsylvania to the Secretary, asking that no more warrants be paid to the State agent, for the reason that none already paid had been deposited at Harrisburg. There was reason to suppose the money had been deposited in a Philadelphia bank, and was being used in private speculations. In accordance with the Auditor's request, the last installment of $263,000 was sent direct. Thus far the agent had drawn the following amounts: August 13, 1870, $130,846.09; May 6, 1871, $137,822; May 13, 1871, $242,667.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1871.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANA, BRAZIL.

Private letters received by the last steamer from an American resident at Pana, Brazil, dated July 4, says that the yellow fever has assumed a very malignant form at Pana. Nearly every stranger in the city has died from it. The English Consul died a few days ago, and I hear to-day that his wife is dying. Doctors Lamos, Walche, Quadetos and Labos, and all the other Brazilian physicians are losing nearly all their patients with the yellow fever. All strangers are liable to take fever in Pana, and nearly every Portuguese who emigrated to Pana in the last six or eight months has died. Several steamers which lately arrived at New York from Pana have been quarantined in the lower bay, but the last steamer from Rio was permitted to reach her dock, though she had touched at Pana.

NEW IRISH SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the Irish ward delegates last night for the purpose of taking steps towards organizing a new Irish militia regiment, resolutions were adopted to the effect that, as loyal citizens of the republic, the Irish people should place themselves in such a position as to be able at any time to defend the Republic from all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and to resist the inroads of despotism or monarchial institutions to this country, should ever an attempt in that direction be made.

The Independent Volunteers' Ancient Order of Hibernians have called a meeting to be held next Saturday evening. This society was formed on the 23d inst., in Hibernia Hall, and named by the unanimous decision of all the patriotic Irish soldiers present, and will be no delusive name. The names of the officers attached to the call are the same as those found upon the paper taken from the person of a rioter on the day of the riot.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A Parris correspondent writes under date of July 9: "The Government is assembling men in several of the Provincial camps, and before the first of August will have 320,000 men under arms. The whole force will be under Marshal McMahon's command when General L'Admirault will be made Governor of Paris, and have under his command the military force of the capital and neighborhood. The Toulon navy-yard is getting four transports ready for sea. They will sail for New Caledonia with the insurgents between the 15th and 31st of July. Other navy yards are employed in a similar manner. Orders have been given to get two additional transports ready for sea. It is said that each emigrant's voyage will cost $200.

DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.

Honora Raterz, who for the past fifteen years has traversed the streets, harnessed to a hand-cart, and collecting rags and bones from the gutters and swill tubs, died suddenly in a tumble-down shanty, at the foot of West Forty-fourth street. An investigation proves that although she died from starvation and exposure, she had nearly five thousand dollars deposited in the North River Savings Bank. The money she bequeathed by will to a little girl, eight years of age, who lived with her. The will provides that the girl shall be educated at some Catholic boarding-school.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Brooklyn *Union* says: "We have the highest authority for saying that a prominent member of the Tammany Ring called upon the principal proprietor of the New York *Times* a week or two ago, and made a startling offer for the copyright of the paper. He was told that there was not money enough in New York city to buy the *Times*. A day or two after a Tammany Republican called on the same gentleman and offered one million dollars on the part of the Ring if the *Times* would keep silent concerning the frauds it is now unearthing."

CRIME.

Arrest of a Scoundrel.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Some fifteen months ago eight young men of Washington county, all cousins, went to the house of an old man named McConnelly, in that county, bound the old man and his wife and all outraged the person of their daughter. Two were afterwards caught and lynched, two sent to prison, and yesterday another one named E. B. Hatchell was captured at Richardson Landing, Mead county, where he was teaching school, and to-day conveyed through the city to Washington county for trial. Hatchell is a one-armed man, said to be a desperate character, and to have committed many crimes during the war, which on account of the loss of an arm peculiar to both, were laid to the charge of the notorious one-armed Berry.

Horse-Thief Arrested.

Albert Spencer, claiming to be from Mercer county, Ky., was arrested to-day in Portland, with two horses which he confessed to have stolen in Mercer, in company with a man named Kitt, who was not captured.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Convention at Niagara Falls—Adjourned to Meet in Pittsburgh August 6th.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 26.—At the general convention of the nail manufacturers of the United States held here for the purpose of effecting an arrangement for a uniform scale of prices throughout the country, O. H. Washburne, of Providence, R. I., was appointed chairman, and James C. Holden, of New York, Secretary. Thirty-three mills were represented, which turn out six million kegs of nails per annum. Several matters of importance were discussed without taking definite action. The convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh August 6th.

ERIE, PA.

Turner, the Forger of Pension Papers, Sentenced to $2,000 Fine and Fourteen Years' Imprisonment.

ERIE, PA., July 25.—Joseph R. Turner, a member of the bar from Titusville, convicted of forging pension papers, was to-day sentenced by Judge McCandless to pay a fine of $2,000 and to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 26, 1871.

Mrs. John Allen, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning during a severe storm this evening. Her youngest child, and also a neighbor, Elizabeth Wolf, were stunned at the same time.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—The usual time for the closing of the wool market in this section of the country is during the month of October; but this year, strange to say, it is over already. This has been brought about by Eastern wool speculators sending abroad agents over the country to buy up the crop, which they did in many instances before it was clipped from the backs of the sheep. The result is that nearly all the wool in this section is being sent East to fill contracts. A leading wool dealer in this city dispatched an agent to the country to purchase wool, and after scouring the surrounding counties as far as Greene, he succeeded in finding but two clips unsold, and even they were held at too high figures, and the agent returned empty-handed. The following rates are paid for all stray lots that find their way into this market:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	52@56c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

July 24.—The market for beef cattle is dull and prices are weak. We quote extra at 8@8½c; choice at 7@7½c; fair to good at 5½@6½c, and common at 4@5c ₩ lb gross. Receipts 2,600 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.		Price.
40	Kimball & Alexander, Pa., grs.	6½@7½
26	Wm. Toole, West Va., grs.	5½@6
63	Owen Smith, West Va., grs.	4½@6½
100	R. Maynes, Western, grs.	5½@8
40	Jas. Christy, Western, grs.	6½@7½
70	Alex. Christy, Western, grs.	6½@7½
105	John McArdle, Western, grs.	6½@8½
65	P. McFillen, Western, grs	6 @7
45	Ph. Hatheway, Western, grs.	6½@7
20	Jones McCleese, Pa., grs.	5½@6½
40	B. F. McFillen, Western, grs	6 @7
71	Jas. S. Kirk, Pa., grs.	7 @8
465	Martin Fuller & Co., Western.	5 @7½
75	James McFillen, do	6 @7
50	E. S. McFillen, do	6½@7½
155	M. Ullman & Co., do	7 @8
197	Mooney, Miller & Co., do	6 @7½
130	Dan. Smith & Bro., do	6½@7½
59	L. Frank, do	6½@6½
50	D. Smyth, do	6 @7
77	G. Schamberg, do	6½@7½
90	Hope & Levi, do	5½@7½
50	Thos. Duffy, W. Va.	6 @6½
17	M. Dreyfoos, do	5½@6½

Cows and calves in limited request at last week's figures. Sales of springers at $35 to $50, and fresh cows at $40 to $65. Receipts 250.

Sheep meet a lively inquiry, and we notice sales at 5 to 5½c per lb, gross. Receipts 17,000 head.

Hogs have been unsettled, and prices have advanced. Sales of corn-fed at 7 to 7½c per lb. Receipts 2,400 head.—*Bulletin.*

Cleveland Iron and Nail Market.

We have but little change to note in the condition of the pig iron trade. Stocks are large and accumulating, and although the market was strengthened somewhat by favorable reports from Pittsburgh, it ruled dull throughout the week. Agents have been advised to hold mill irons for slightly better figures, but no transactions at improved figures have yet occurred. The demand is light, and evidently only to supply immediate requirements. We make no change in our quotations.

The trade for merchant bar iron is without any change, and we quote it at 3½ rates, net.

Nails are a trifle steadier, and begin to look better. Although the demand is light, there is more strength and an improved tone to the market. We expect to note an advance by the first of August. Current rates are $4 00, net.—*Com. Review.*

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts [illegible]; market moderately active; sales extra at $9 00@9 35; first quality $8 00@8 50; second do $7 00@7 75; third do $5 75@[illegible]. Sheep and lambs receipts 8,190; prices not so firm; sales in lots at $1@2 25. Veal calves $5@10.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1871.

Many of the financial writers in the newspapers mention with apparent satisfaction that the funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell is a failure, so far as the sale of the new five per cent. loan is concerned. Reference is made to the success of the new French loan contrasted with ours. There is all the difference in the world between the two cases. Our loan cannot be sold below par, according to the terms of the law. The French loan is sold at 80, a difference of 20. The French loan may be paid in seventeen instalments, while ours must be paid at once. The French loan is an entirely new one for immediate use, while ours is merely a conversion of sixes into fives. The French loan was at once taken up entirely at home, through the patriotism of the French people, as our own loans were during the civil war. Hence it was not placed in the English market at all, and what the London bankers may have to sell of it they bought of the purchasers at an advance on the price. In precisely the same manner they buy our loans at an advance, the moment they are all placed at home.

—The marketing of the new French loan has had an entirely different effect upon the money market from what was generally anticipated. Instead of creating a drain of specie from the Bank of England to the continent, the loan has been taken so largely in France that it has called out the metallic hoards of the French people, and developed a supply of coin in France that could scarcely have been expected after so much had been driven out by the war to seek refuge in London and other places of security. The result is that while the bullion in the Bank of France has been increasing rapidly, the bullion in the Bank of England has not decreased, and is in fact greater in amount now than ever before in the history of the bank. The prospect, therefore, is that money will continue easy, and it is even anticipated that the bank will reduce its rate of discount to 2 per cent., which is about the lowest rate at which the bank has ever offered money—though at one time, for fifteen months, from August, 1867, to November, 1868, 2 per cent. was the average minimum rate.

If we may believe the New York papers, some of the banks of that city, which are paying 4 per cent. interest on large amounts of money deposited by interior banks, have found it necessary to engage in stock speculations to a considerable extent as a means of employing their surplus funds, for which they can find no other use. It is presumed, of course, that these speculations are not undertaken in the names of the banks, but it is intimated that prominent bank officers are very largely interested, and that the money employed by them in this way has increased the bank loans about $25,000,000 over the usual average of loans at this season of the year. It may be that the banks, having been already largely interested in the stock market by the acceptance of stocks as collaterals, have been compelled lately to come to the aid of the bulls, in order to prevent the depreciation of a large amount of the security already in their hands. In fact, if the banks have got a large amount of stock collateral on hand, there would be no alternative for them; they must either help to sustain the value of their securities or throw them overboard at once, and cause a panic and crisis, in which themselves would, perhaps, be the greatest sufferers, and which would, therefore, extend beyond the stock market, and exert an influence on finances generally. The whole of this entanglement arises from the vicious practice of paying interest on deposits, thus accumulating an enormous surplus of money, for which there is no legitimate use, and which having been loaned out to cliques and speculators requires that more should be invested to secure it. So many sensational stories have been started lately with a view to making a panic in stocks that it is possible the situation of the New York banks may be exaggerated for the same purpose. Last December a New York bear clique, aided by one or two New York papers, tried the plan of attacking the prices of stocks by the most strenuous efforts to create a feeling of nervousness and distrust on the part of the general public toward the banks, and aided by the usual stringency of money at that season it seemed at one time as though they might be partially successful in their designs. In the present instance, however, there is not likely to be any demand for currency for the West that would require the withdrawal of funds from New York for a month yet, and even then, not to an amount sufficient to affect the New York money market very much. Money will probably remain easy there until the requirements of the South for currency to move cotton in September, and before that time those of the New York banks interested in stocks will have got out.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅞	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅞	112⅞
10-40s	112⅞	113
Gold	112¼	112¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	89⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	89¾
Currency Pacifics	114

—The New York Commercial *Advertiser* says: "If anything is to be made of the attempt to put up the price of gold, it is necessary to advance bonds also, so as to keep them above the point of shipment to European markets, as shipment makes Foreign Exchange, and exchange is bought with gold, which gold is at once sold out, and must be provided for by any parties acting for a rise.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 26, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
J. & H.	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
Co. Scrip	91⅝	91½	91½	91½	91⅝	91½
Erie	28⅛	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	28	28
Reading	111½	111½	111¾	111½	111⅝	111¾
Harlem	....	126½	....	126½	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	119¾	....	120	....	....
Lake Shore	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	108	108	107¾
Illinois Cent	....	132	....	132	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	120¾	120½	....	121	120½	120½
C. & N. W.	66⅝	66½	66⅞	67	66⅞	66⅞
Do. pref	88⅞	88¾	88⅝	89⅛	89⅛	89
Rock Island	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝	106⅝
St. Paul	58¾	58⅞	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Do. pref	80	79⅞	80	79⅞	....	79⅞
Tol. & Wabash	....	58½	....	58⅞	....	....
Do. pref	....	82	....	82	....	....
Fort Wayne	99½	99	....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Ohio & Miss	44½	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	122	....	122	....	....
Do. pref	....	124	....	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2⅞	....	2¾	....	....
N. J. Central	....	105½	....	105⅞	....	....
Canton	....	77½	....	77½	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	56⅞	....	57⅛	....	....
Quicksilver	....	11⅛	....	11⅜	....	....
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Adams Ex	....	80½	....	81	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	44½	....	44¼	....	....
American Ex	....	52¾	....	52¾	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	53½	....	54	....	....
Gold	112¼	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112¼	112¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	37½
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅞
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	55⅞

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

REMARKS—All leading articles are quiet and unchanged in price, with the exception of highwines, which have made a sharp advance, and now held firm at quotations. Trade is generally reported fair for the season. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,688	2,419	5,107
Apples, bbls	831	836	1,667
Cheese, boxes	1,440	1,215	2,655
Corn, sacks	3,516	4,648	8,164
Wheat, sacks	1,499	2,129	3,628
Barley, sacks	....	....	....
Rye, sacks	150	389	539
Oats, sacks	5,531	5,023	10,554
Butter, packages	187	176	363
Bacon, pieces	3,124	111	3,235
Bacon, tierces	717	196	912
Dried beef, tierces	68	62	130

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—The supply is light and prices well maintained. Receipts 160 bbls. Good choice are worth $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; common 3 50@4 00.

ASHES—The demand is limited. Following are the ruling figures: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 8¾@9c; Pots 7½c.

BEANS—Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Market quiet, with supply rather in excess of demand. We quote: Prime choice at 16@17c ₩ lb; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c. Receipts 45 packages.

BLACKBERRIES—The supply is abundant, and sales are regularly made at $1 00@1 10 ₩ bucket

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; sales at 5@6@7c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ doz.

BROOMS.—The market contains an ample supply. The store rates for the various qualities were: fancy, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market quiet but firm at the following quotations: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 7½@7¾c; breakfast bacon, plain, 13½c S. C. do 15c; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANDLES—The ruling rates are as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 54 bxs. There is a good demand for prime. We quote New York Goshen 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Dairy 8@9c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand light and prices nominal. Country lard 9@10c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands sold are quoted in a jobbing way at 24c. The usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85@90c ₩ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was inactive; prices weak and very uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@12½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are worth 15@16c ₩ doz; old stock not wanted.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts 413 bbls. Prices, though nominally unchanged, are weak and tend to lower figures. We quote as follows: Standard western brands, from store—good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@6 00. As before stated the Diamond Mills flour has been reduced 20c ₩ bbl on all grades.

GRAIN—Since our last report the receipts of wheat, oats, corn and rye were as follows:

Wheat......sacks.	687	Corn......sacks.	1,525
Oats......do.	962	Rye......do.	150

The ruling rates of the market may be given as follows: Choice old red $1 20 per bushel, and white $1 25@1 30. New red wheat is offered at $1 20@1 22; white $1 30. As the mills will want considerable old wheat for some time, they make a difference of 8@10c per bushel against the new crop. Oats—Prices are weak and tend lower; old spot, car load, 60@61c per bushel; store 63@65c. Corn is a shade lower, and we note sales by car load, at 66@68c for mixed ear and good shelled. Rye—Little or no demand; sales in a small way at 78@80c. Barley—spring 90c per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to note in prices Trade is reported fair. We quote:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12⅝c; extra C 12c½; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—The supply is above the demand. We quote sales from wagon at $20 00@23 00, and baled on the wharf at $18 00@20 00 ₩ ton; new hay is a shade lower.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 73@75c for No, 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Market firm with a good demand. The current rates were $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 75 to $1 80 ₩ cwt.

POULTRY—For young chickens 55@60c ₩ pair; old 70@75c ₩ pair. Supply light.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Market firm, with sales at 11c.

POTATOES—The market is over stocked, and prices nominal. The supply comes principally through gardeners, farmers and hucksters, and sales are made at a variety of prices ranging from $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market is well supplied. Prices are governed by the supply and demand, and fluctuate to such a degree that it is difficult to give correct quotations, therefore we omit them.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market well supplied with city rendered, with sales at 8@8½c.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand, with sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY—There has been an advance in highwines and rectified whisky. We quote: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahelay whisk $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was decidedly dull dealers being wide apart in their views, with but little inclination manifested to come to terms. Refiners contend that it is altogether out of the question for them to manufacture refined and sell at the present prices unless they can obtain the raw article at lower prices. It certainly looks that way.

CRUDE.

The following are the ruling prices: Spot, 12c¼; July 12½c; S. O. all year 12c; B. O. all year 13c. No sales reported.

REFINED.

Market dull; prices remain very unsatisfactory being altogether nominal: Spot, 24½c; July, 24½c; August. 25½c; September, 25½c; October, 25¾c. We did not learn of a single sale.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—The market is steady and strong, with a good demand for both city and country made barrels. We quote sales of 1,000 city, delivered, at $1 86, and 300 country at $1 80, delivered.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market duller yesterday than for some days previous. On lower creek $4 85 was offered for regardless, with $4 90 asked. On upper creek $4 50 was bid for A. T. Co.'s oil, $4 60 for Titusville pipe, $4 65 for Church run, holders asking about 5c above the figures. Buyers option, 90 days, lower creek, offered at $4 92½, and all year $4 95, and at $4 75 on upper creek, without buyers. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls C. R.	$4 65
1,000 bbls C. R.	4 70
1,500 bbls C. R.	4 75
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 50
2,000 bbls Ryan Farm, spot	4 95
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 85
1,000 bbls Rouseville, H. G.	4 90

NEW YORK, July 26.—Market further declined yesterday with slow trade; crude in bulk obtainable at 14½c; refined 25½c for contracts and 25c for cargoes; sales embrance 4,000 bbls. Philadelphia delivery prices show a decline of ⅛c per gallon; sales 2,000 bbls refined for July at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do 24 1-16c; 1,200 bbld do at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The market inactive; S. W. 24½@24¾c; July 24½@24⅞c; August 25⅛@25½c; September 25½@25½c; cases 28½c; crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market very dull and nothing doing; spot $4 50; no buyers.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet but holders firm; offering $4 75; asking $4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 26.—Market quiet at $4 85.

OIL CITY, July 26.—Market quiet with a weaker feeling; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 85@4 90; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 05@5 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, July 26, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull; crude unchanged; refined 25½c; sales 5,000 barrels rejected.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet and dull at $4 15@4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 26—Market quiet at $4 85. Nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet; offering $4 85@4 90; no sales.

PARKERS, July 26.—Market quiet at $4 85@4 90; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $4 55 the ruling rate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 5:30 P. M.—July 24½c; August first half 25½c; last half 25½c; September 25½c. Crude 14c.

PRODUCE IMPORTS FOR 1870 71.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the of leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two years, from January 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871. This table will be found useful for reference.

	Jan., 1870.	Jan., 1871.	Feb., 1870.	Feb., 1871.
Flour, bbls	16,161	28,951	19,854	21,006
Apples, bbls	2,788	3,967	3,202	7,972
Cheese, boxes	424	1,984	1,514	1,669
Corn, sacks	16,781	22,319	9,143	12,638
Wheat, sacks	19,710	19,988	23,151	26,899
Barley, sacks	13,044	15,271	15,118	21,992
Rye, sacks	3,819	3,331	5,491	5,395
Oats, sacks	14,800	21,609	13,426	18,587
Butter, packages	854	1,752	990	2,020
Bacon, pieces	24,547	40,717	14,708	31,137
Bacon, tierces	....	676	....	1,404
Dried Beef, tierces	....	75	....	....

	March 1870.	March 1871.	April 1870.	April 1871.
Flour, bbls	18,429	20,225	17,047	17,264
Apples, bbls	7,713	6,110	5,057	2,638
Cheese, boxes	2,004	3,132	2,864	1,614
Corn, sacks	6,943	23,990	8,547	11,483
Wheat, sacks	13,798	17,774	17,301	13,835
Barley, sacks	12,341	11,976	5,768	9,830
Rye, sacks	4,307	6,376	4,580	5,712
Oats, sacks	10,752	28,162	15,342	9,320
Butter, pkgs	1,606	2,608	1,022	1,090
Bacon, pieces	3,605	27,514	7,176	3,837
Bacon, tierces	....	1,538	....	1,171
Dried Beef, tierces	....	....	....	116

	May, 1870.	May, 1871.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.
Flour, bbls	33,652	13,061	22,445	23,230
Apples, bbls	2,412	1,072	288	1,188
Cheese, bxs	1,648	4,148	4,580	8,156
Corn, sacks	17,022	13,729	8,915	15,430
Wheat, sacks	32,627	16,294	22,736	23,934
Barley, sacks	8,177	1,962	1,508	2,151
Rye, sacks	8,435	2,704	4,332	3,180
Oats, sacks	25,441	24,885	25,031	28,491
Butter, pkgs	943	1,326	780	1,043
Bacon, pieces	1,466	3,243	732	8,440
Bacon, tierces	....	1,400	1,596	2,371
Dried beef, tierces	..	145	73	306

GRAIN IMPORTS AT ELEVATOR.

The following is the amount of grain received at the Pittsburgh Elevator, from January 1st to July 1st, 1871; also a comparison with the same period in 1870, together with the grain transferred at the Elevator. The increase in 1871 over 1870, amounts to 259,359 bushels:

IMPORTS—1871.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
January	15,453	13,984	....
February	23,296	6,730	48
March	1,905	4,547	50
April	256	15,321	213
May	8,773	12,982	....
June	17,813	9,719	4,261
	Oats.	**Barley.**	**Total.**
January	658	12,480	41,875
February	937	18,842	49,853
March	2,826	7,884	17,176
April	3,750	21,616	41,156
May	10,793	2,418	34,966
June	24,006	....	55,799

Total No. bushels received and stored......240,825

GRAIN TRANSFERRED AT ELEVATOR—1871.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
January	19,808	17,434	....
February	9,904	6,064	....
March	10,965	7,959	....
April	39,969	31,078	189
May	30,773	17,434	....
June	75,695	48,891	1,137
	Oats.	**Barley.**	**Total.**
January	7,295	4,221	48,958
February	7,297	1,768	25,033
March	663	2,210	21,797
April	38,122	1,326	110,684
May	17,901	....	66,108
June	97,493	442	223,658

Total number bushels transferred......496,238

RECAPITULATION.

	1870.	1871.
Grain transferred from January to July	298,074	240,825
Imports from January to July	179,630	496,238
Grand total	477,704	737,063

The Advance in the Price of Wool.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Those professing to be intelligent as to the advance in the price of goods made of wool, with the profundity of a Bunsby, say it is because of the high price of the raw material. Now, why is wool so high? It is answered that its price has been exceedingly low for several years past, so that it has not been profitable in this country to produce it. Hence our farmers have, to a large extent, sold off their sheep and raised hogs instead. The result has been that in 1869 the wool clip was 20 per cent. less than it was in 1868, and in 1870 20 per cent. less again than in 1869. This alone might not have materially affected the price, but other things just now come in to assist it. The war in Europe created an extraordinary demand for soldiers' clothing, and a rapid consumption of it by wear; while at the same time the withdrawal of so many men from labor diminished the production of wool, the sheep being slaughtered for food. Another element at work is the abundant supply of water this season, enabling many mills to run constantly which last year, owing to the drought, were stopped for a long time. This practically doubles the demand for raw wool. Then again the great ease of money co-operates and assists the rise. If money were tight and nobody bought but the manufacturers, and they only to keep their mills going, the scarcity would probably be light. As it is, there is a feverish desire to buy for a further rise, but the production of wool over the whole world is so immense that any rise in a particular market draws to that market a supply from elsewhere, and soon restores the original level. There is no reason to suppose that it will be otherwise in this case here.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on the lakes and New York canals, July 15, 1871, as prepared by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York	462,659	789,470	2[illegible],691	....
Albany	18,000	3,500	30,000	....
Buffalo	138,000	939,700	9,800	....
Chicago	533,025	1,411,717	50,526	28,924
Milwaukee	1,127,160	....	....	....
Duluth	74,380	....	....	....
Toledo, July 8	167,832	388,757	51,085	2,992
Detroit	67,642	14,610	8,058	1,157
*Oswego	302,043	148,285	....	5,452
St. Louis	70,118	46,858	4,771	645
Boston	16,025	96,503	45,653	24,683
Toronto	27,865	4,290	53,566	18,948
Montreal	317,466	31,319	5,810	200
*Philadelphia	80,000	55,000	25,000	....
*Baltimore	90,000	65,000	28,000	....
On New York canals	523,860	1,979,062	181,442	....
Rail shipments week	137,043	288,458	129,022	16,345
Water shipments week	696,456	2,053,393	93,573	....
Total week	4,814,414	8,355,902	943,961	84,346
July 8, 1871	5,065,988	8,490,696	1,013,561	102,968
July 16, 1870	7,870,771	4,648,095	2,291,949	207,896
July 1, 1871	5,095,267	7,493,090	1,267,331	99,944
June 24, 1871	5,136,817	7,441,626	1,416,442	111,336
June 17, 1871	6,095,257	6,570,108	1,533,516	120,889

*Established.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1c better; No 1 $1 22; No 2 $1 20. Corn held at 60@61c. Oats dull and nominal; new 46@47c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1871.

Cattle.

At the close of last weeks report we remarked that cattle had been arriving freely, and though some were changing hands, nevertheless were accumulating in the yards. They consisted principally of the medium and common grades, and buyers bidding very low on them, succeeded in bearing down prices to the extent of ½c on common and about ¼c on good grades, upon quotations of the previous week. Sales were made very slowly and the market dragging indeed. This was about the state of affairs at the time of writing our last. On Thursday the receipts were heavy, and in quality varied but little from preceding arrivals. The tone of the market was, if anything, lower than on Wednesday, but sales more numerous, as those who came to buy wanted to get their shipments made before the close of the week. On Friday the arrivals were lighter than any preceding day of the week, and as a great deal of the stock had been sold or shipped out (thus working off what at one time threatened to be a glut) the tone of the market improved slightly and became more firm, though no reduction in prices took place. On Saturday the receipts were also light, and under the influence of favorable advices from New York, sellers refused to sell at figures as low as had ruled during the week, and asked a slight advance; this the buyers refused to give, and Saturday's arrivals were held over. On Monday the receipts were fair, but not many cattle changed hands except in a retail way. On Tuesday the receipts were rather heavy, and the quality fair. The number of buyers that had arrived from the east was large, but they made no purchases as there was too much difference between them and sellers. To-day the receipts have been heavy, and added to those already here make the supply heavy. Sellers have been compelled to concede ¼c, and sales are being made slowly at the decline. The quality of the offerings on the whole are not so good as last week, and on good cattle the decline is not quite so great as on the more common grades. A good many are being shipped out on first hands, the owners being unwilling to take prices offered. There is no doubt but that all the Western men are losing money this week. The following are current prices to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 75 to $5 80; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 20 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that under the influence of light receipts and a fair demand the market was ruling firm and sales were effected, about as fast as hogs would arrive. On Thursday the arrivals were very light, and the demand in excess of the supply, the market ruling firm and strong and improving in tone. On Friday the receipts were very light, and sellers seeing that they had things all their own way advanced about ¼c, and even at these prices the market was very much excited and buyers anxious to purchase. On Saturday the same state of affairs existed, the market excited and considerably short of the demand, selling about as fast as they would arrive at holders' own figures. On Monday the receipts were more free, and the market, though active, was not excited, and it was very evident that the top had been reached, as sales were not made so readily as on Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday the receipts though light were enough for the demand. The market became weak and declined about 15c ₩ hundred pounds. To-day the feeling is dull and weak, and the demand limited. Prices are about 20 to 20½c lower than on Saturday. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 05; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 30.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, the sheep market was firm and steady. Buyers were purchasing all the offerings of a fair quality. Since that time there has not been any change. The market rules steady and firm at full last week's prices. There is quite a number of buyers here and considerable inquiry is made for stock sheep. That class, if of good quality, would find a ready sale here this week. Lambs continue in fair demand at prices as below. The following are the ruling quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market; Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5½c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25; lambs 5 to 6c.

Cattle Sales.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
Yingling	32	42,480		$5 65
McArdle	54	59,410		4 80
Myers	39	39,900		3 75
Kelley	63	52,080		3 25
Kline	16	18,840		5 50
Weller	18	21,050		5 50
Weller	3	2,740		5 50
Schuster	7	8,450		6 25
Lonerbaugh	2	2,130		5 70
Raab	3	3,440		5 62
Leller	3	3,700		6 20
Geltz & L.	4	4,530		5 37
Korta	3	3,640		5 50
Kessner	1	1,380		5 76
Bensing	18	28,120		5 15
J. Roth	18	20,610		5 27
Geo. Hadden	32	34,280		5o
Geo. Hadden	47	56,520		5 35
Booker	15	18,980		5 45
S. S. Smith	16	20,470		5 30
Gallagher	18	22,000		4 90
C Setzer	17	21,680		5 10

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
J. Strayer	19	20,680		5 15
Baker	18	14,010		4 12
Baker	1 bull	960		3 00
W. Kelly	5	8,133	$5 over	4 50
Johnston	34	41,540		5 62
Sawshe	17	18,830	$5 off	5 00
P. McFillow	2	2,530		5 25
Kolcollor	4	4,339		5 25
Kolcollor	1	1,120		4 00
J. Urban	3	2,660		4 00
J Urban	1	1,180		6 00
Swaltzer	2	2,430		5 65
Kartzell	18	19,540		5 25
Gallagher	14	15,820		5 00
Gallagher	7	8,030		5 00
Moore	2	2,030		5 50
Gallagher	18	22,940		4 87
Johnson	32	14,000		5 61
Johnson	15	22,270		5 50

ORR AND WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Galigher	20	16,050	3 50
H. Lytle	7	8,360	5 90
W. Tomer	1	980	6 00
W. Tomer	2	2,140	5 75
W. Tomer	1	1,010	5 50
J. Urban	1	1,280	6 50
J. Urban	2	2,040	6 50
G. Geitze	1	830	5 50
J. Kothraler	3	2,800	5 12
H. M. Clemans	1	1,950	5 40
Morse & Lamper	2	1,880	5 30
L. Lowery	1	1,000	5 50
J. Hamilton	8	7,870	5 00
C. Mussleman	6	5,150	5 25
C. Mussleman	1	1,100	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price
Kelly	76	71,770		$3 25
Klemans & A	32	40,230		5 60
Kelly	35	32,740		3 25
Klemans & A	67	72,650		4 90
Klemans & A	33	41,520		5 60
Klemans & A	60	75,360		5 60
Klemans & A	102	100,700		3 40
Hartzell	22	20,030		4 10
C Bowman	17	18,920		5 30
M Morton	20	19,370		4 25
J Mitche	17	18,820		5 25
C Howell	1	1,390		5 50
Letlzer	19	19,450	$10 off	5 00
J Bear	8	8,700		3 87
S S Smith	18	20,190		4 87
R Gallagher	54	63,210		5 00
Erisman & P.	26	32,680		5 35
Burkhart & Z.	1	910		5 25
Burkhart & Z.	2	2,510		5 15
Walter & Co.	4	4,240		5 80
S. Dressler	1	1,130		5 75
Ashworth & S.	2	2,095		5 85
Ashworth	1	1,100		5 50
W. Huckenberger	2	6,588		5 50
Waberstrong	2	1,670		4 96
F. Kerr	1	1,000		5 40
W. Mames	2	1,640		5 00
Yingling	16	20,820		5 62
S. Johnson	34	37,990		4 75
P. McFillin	16	20,050		4 66

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. G. Bear	13	13,660	5 00
J. G. Bear	4	4,260	5 00
S. G. Bear	1	780	4 00
Klemmans & Auil	18	20,180	5 10
Kraus & Co.	35	37,970	5 26
Kraus & Co.	35	37,500	5 20
Kraus & Co.	17	19,430	5 00
S. G. Killer	36	36,160	4 40
J. Huntzberger	16	20,140	5 15
J. Bear	4	2,720	3 50
J. Bear	1	910	4 00
P McFillan	18	19,310	5 45
P McFillan	38	44,480	5 50
Wm Kelly	35	39,923	4 30
Marks & Bro	9	11,130	5 50
Klemmans & Aul	1	1,510	3 37
Klemmans & Aull	1	1,240	4 00
Klemmans & Aull	1	1,780	4 00
Marks & Bro	2	1,680	5 37
S M Knox	24	19,180	4 00
Ruchardt & Jacobs	3	3,740	6 27
P Switzer	2	2,350	5 70
P Lutz	4	4,550	5 62
J & F Teller	4	5,090	5 62
F Buse	3	3,240	6 50
J Helerick	2	2,360	5 62
Hugh & R	3	3,150	5 75
Geo Ziskan	3	3,070	5 50
Geo Ziskan	1	1,430	6 00
L. Lowry	2	2,600	6 00
R. Boyer	1	1,120	4 70
T. Lamb	17	23,200	5 75
M. Dalton	17	22,200	5 62
J. M. Baker	18	19,920	5 10
H. D. Hemler	18	20,830	5 20
W. Bear	18	20,240	5 35
C. Selser	18	18,130	4 87
B. Buck	16	22,020	5 75
C. S. Mussleman	22	19,920	4 10
C. S. Mussleman	20	17,290	3 85

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Johnston	36	43,300	5 25
R. Mayne	18	20,800	5 70
Rethschilds	17	20,800	5 40
B. F. McFillin	17	19,820	5 40
W. Kelly	15	19,280	5 50
W. Hoffman	18	19,150	5 10
W. Kelly	16	20,360	5 12
Orr & Williams	19	20,380	5 10
W Smith	17	23,300	5 42
J Hiller	6	6,200	6 05
J Urbin	4	4,240	5 75
L. Dresel	3	2,900	5 60
G Galtz	1	1,000	5 50
C Wolfel	1	920	5 75
F Shline	4	5,180	6 50
F Shline	3	3,500	5 50
F Cestner	4	4,700	5 25
D Cestner	2	2,360	5 85
C Cestner	2	2,270	5 50
Mors & Dimpsy	3	3,390	5 65
Dalten	53	65,760	5 10
Dalten	19	21,930	5 00
Hillegas	19	20,740	5 00
Kay & Auil	18	20,510	5 25

Hogs.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	86	24,600	5 25
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	35	12,410	5 26
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	298	80,890	5 50
J. Hishenroder	81	20,350	5 25
W. Hedges	187	36,640	5 12
Voetter & Bernard	104	22,280	5 50
A. W Gillett	9	1,550	5 20
A. W. Gillett	52	10,940	5 12
Polly & Williams	86	24,830	5 15
McCoy & Thompson	71	12,790	5 40
J. Roth	15	3,290	5 05
J. Roth	72	15,040	5 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. A. Gillett	20	4,770	4 65
Imhoff & Co.	82	20,350	4 87
A. W. Gillett	38	8,790	4 80
Krauss & Co	15	3,720	4 87
A. W. Gilleti	66	13,160	5 25

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetters & B.	92	23,050	5 25
Reyenthaler	92	25,970	5 30
Pidcock & Co.	62	11,930	5 40
G Emerick	54	15,200	5 15

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voter & B.	81	22,500	4 85
J. Reyenthaler	75	22,510	4 80
Voter & B.	83	21,610	5 00
Gelett	14	11,970	6 00
Gelett	8	1,240	5 50
Miller	6	830	5 50
J. Rothchild	45	1,267	5 50
Aresman	56	10,160	5 55
J. Reyenthaler	81	21,930	5 50
Voter & B.	80	22,860	5 50
Voter & B.	45	13,380	5 10
Voter & B.	77	21,800	5 15
Emerch	12	2,700	5 35
Emerch	23	2,240	5 25
Gelett	71	12,920	5 30
Gelett	111	19,080	5 25
Gelett	10	2,250	5 15
Voter & B.	23	5,500	5 15

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C M Keys	277	63,880	5 40
J Groff	60	9,800	5 75
J Kraus & Co.	115	22,700	5 15
Voetter & B.	6	1,710	5 15
Reyenthaler	89	26,070	5 50
A W Gillett	178	48,090	4 60
Imhoff & Co.	49	16,070	5 15
Geo Grundish	2	740	4 50
Gillett	98	20,690	5 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
John F. Ryenhaller	69	19,190	5 00
A. W. Gillett	27	7,170	4 65
J. F. Ryenthaller	72	20,130	5 30
J. F. Ryenthaller	146	40,410	5 00
Voetter & B.	45	15,430	5 25
Voetter & B.	115	24,130	5 25
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	97	16,100	5 35
Saddler, Havens & Co.	120	22,040	5 30
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	163	44,960	5 35
Voetter & B.	111	20,940	5 12
Voetter & B.	85	19,150	5 15
Voetter & B.	120	22,530	5 10
Voetter & B.	58	13,860	5 15
Voetter & B.	13	2,960	5 10
Voetter & B.	29	6,180	5 10
W. Hedges	56	12,060	5 20
Voetter & B.	37	8,400	5 10
Imhoff & Co.	237	67,060	5 11
Saddler, H. & Co.	16	2,570	5 25

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
Hays & Co.	102	9,480		5 10
W. Hill	108	9,390		4 75
W. Hill	209	15,550		4 20
Taylor & Lloyd	109	6,590		3 95
Erisman & P.	184	14,100		4 60
J. B. Landis	222	13,900		3 60
Erisman & P.	203	16,870		4 65
Erisman & P.	416	34,490	12 50 off	4 40
Erisman & P.	210	19,810		5 25
Erisman & P.	105	8,510		4 75
Erisman & P.	213	19,330		5 20
Erisman & P.	108	9,160		4 85
J. Hires	603	50,670		4 25
J. Hires	29	bucks, ₩ head		3 00
W. Alcorn	24	1,960		4 87
Taylor & Loyd	210 lambs	11,020		4 60
Erisman & P.	186	15,230	$5 over	4 25
Erisman & P.	8 bucks		per head	2 50
Taylor & Loyd	75 lambs	4,410		5 42
John Latta	205		per head	3 53
Erisman & P.	210	18,770		5 10

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
Erisman & Co.	204		per head	3 00
J. Pesser	201	14,970		3 50
Frisman	57 lambs	3,520		6 50
Gordon	63	5,110		4 20
A. Deetrich	214	15,700		4 40
A. Deetrich	213	16,190		4 25
J. Latta	108		per head	3 10
Taylor & L.	296	23,010		4 37
J. Loyd	342	25,240		3 80
Erisman	107	10,080		5 50
Deitrich	188	14,900		4 40
W. Alcorn	241	16,220		3 90
Richenbaugh	198	17,960		5 00
Richenbaugh	228	16,920		4 80
Erisman	216	15,910		4 05

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Eirsman & Co.	428	34,620	4 75
H. Firsman & Co.	178	15,180	4 37
H. Eirsman & Co.	191	16,370	4 35
H. Eirsman & Co.	197	17,790	4 90
H. Eirsman & Co.	15 Bucks ₩ head		4 00
A. Deitrich	96	8,810	4 22
A. Deitrich	71	5,090	4 50
A. Deitrich	48 Lambs	2,600	4 25
John Drumm	88	7,060	4 50
J. C. Lloyd	158	13,570	5 87
J. C. Lloyd	53 lambs	3,000	5 75
W. Alcorn	182	16,330	4 65
W. Alcorn	9 bucks, per head		3 50
Almus & Sink	120	9,920	4 90

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Perce	221	17,420	4 50
J. Perce	169	15,300	4 30
J. Lats	222	17,550	4 62
Ariseman	205	18,550	5 15
J. Perce	205	18,270	5 15
A. Deidrick	212	17,730	4 70
A. Deidrick	214	17,070	4 80
J. Lots	188	15,400	4 12
Aull & M.	261	22,200	4 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman	223	16,740	4 30
Holler	4	225	7 00
H. Erisman	181	13,370	4 25
H. Erismah	163	16,940	5 25
J. Lloyd	193	16,560	4 80
J. Floyd	156	13,060	4 50
A. Dietrich	27	1,140	5 25
J. Pearce	201	16,480	4 85

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 24, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were sixteen cars, six of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were on sale between six and seven car loads which were bought at East Liberty and about one hundred head from Butler, Washington and Allegheny counties, making in all five hundred and forty head (540) on sale this morning. The market opened up rather slow and dull, and continued so until nine o'clock, by which time the number of butchers in attendance was fair and trade became more lively. The quality of the cattle on sale were on the average not quite as good as is generally here, although there were some offered that were really extra. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium and common stock, and the prices realized differ but little from those obtained last week. Marks & Bro. had on sale one load of extra cattle, which they sold at prices running from 6½ to 7c. This, we believe, were the highest prices reached, and cannot be taken as a criterion or guide to go by, as such cattle are not to be found every day, and it is very rarely that stock of as good quality is offered on the market. Prime, weighing between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs brought from 6¾ to 6½c, and very few offered; good 1,100 lbs steers brought 6 to 6½c; fair butcher stock, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 75 to 5 80; medium 900 to 1,000 lbs, in decent flesh, 5¼ to 5½c; common 800 to 950 lbs 4¾ to 5c; stags and cows 3½ to 4½c; bulls from $2 90 to 3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicgo Railroad:

	Cars.
Rothchild & Zeiglar, from Chicago	2
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	1
L. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Marion, O.	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, O.	1
C. Morris, from Crestline, O.	1
James Pryers	1
Daniel Boyd, from Chicago, O.	2
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O.	2
A. Campbell, from Indianopolis	1
Samuel Johns, Bellair	1
Total	16

Cattle Sales.

Below will be found the sales as reported by the various dealers:

James Hunter sold on commission 13 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 6.12½c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 16 head Ohio heifers at prices ranging from 5 to 5½c.

Robert Hood sold 16 head Allegheny county cattle at prices from 5½ to 5½c.

Samuel Traneman sold 38 head Ohio and Washington county stock at prices from 5 to 6c.

Samuel Lowenstein sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 37 head Western stock at prices from 5½ to 6c; 18 head extra cattle at 6½ to 7c.

Rothchild & Zeigler, 52 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 6c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 21 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 30 to 5 75.

Keefer & Buyer sold 44 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 88 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 6½c,

S. Krauss sold 32 head Illinois cattle at prices from 4½ to 6c.

Jacob Needy sold 48 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½c.

M. Verner sold 16 head Pennsylvania cattle at prices from 5½ to 6c.

P. Schidmantel sold 25 head Butler county cattle, medium quality, at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

Dan. Boyd sold to Jacob Lobeman 16 heifers at $4 90.

R. Humes sold 10 Beaver county cattle at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

Simon Kauffman sold 12 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5 to 5½c.

James Hanlin sold 18 head Allegheny county cattle at prices from 5½ to 6½c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning did not exceed 1,000 head, a smaller number than has been offered for some time. The quality of the offerings were a mixture from common to good, and on the whole about a fair average of those generally on sale. The supply was about equal to the demand for the local trade, and sales were being made to the butchers at about last week's rates, when Mr. H. Erisman, who buys very largely for the New York market, made his appearance and bought from 100 to 200 of the best on sale. This has the effect of stirring the butchers up, and the market was brisk to the end, closing rather firm at an advance of about 50c per head over last week's prices.

Sales.

The following are the sales, as reported by the different dealers:

Henry Nagle, 37 head sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 to $3 per head.

P. Schidermantel sold 100 head sheep and lambs at from $1 75 to $3 for lambs, and from $2 50 to $3 50 for sheep.

Keefer & Krans sold 210 sheep and lambs, from Butler and Lawrence counties, at prices from $2 to $3 50 for lambs and from $4 per head to 5½c per lb for sheep.

Joseph Steakley sold 110 lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 130 lambs from Butler county at prices from $2 to $4 per head; 14 sheep at $2 50 to $2 75.

John Beeler sold 75 head Butler county sheep at $2 75 to $3 25.

Wm. Neely sold 95 lambs at $3 50 per head.

J. McMeese sold 150 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 00 per head to 5c a lb.

J. Vandeveer sold 100 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 00 to $3 00; also, 50 lambs, terms private.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been cool and pleasant and favorable to farmers securing their crops. We have no changes to note in prices, if we except dry goods, which have made a sharp advance. Below will be found the current rates for all leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sales:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	11½@ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	12½
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKSINGS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	33
Roanoke	28
Conestoga Medal	22
Pennsylvania	18

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, count'y	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@41c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@34c	Band leather, ₩ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ₩ lb	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@5 50
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8@8½c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	lb	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	lb	17 @ 20	—Carb	lb	35 @ 45
Citric	lb	1 17	Manna S F	lb	1 38
Oxalic	lb	34	Morph sul	lb	5 60
Tartaric	lb	75	Nutm No 1	lb	1 31
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	lb	6 50 @ 7 00
Cape	lb	16	—Castor	lb	26 @ 28
Socot	lb	85	—Cinnam	lb	3 50
Am. Carb	lb	24 @ 25	—Cloves	lb	1 12
—Aqua	lb	12 @ 14	*Oil.*		
Annotta	lb	80 @ 1 00	Cod liver	gall	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes	lb	5	Lemon	lb	7 50
—Soda	lb	4½@ 5½	Linseed	gall	93 @ 1 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05	Neats f	gall	1 10 @ 1 50
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.			—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Cassia	lb	54	—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 50
Cinch r'd	lb	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan	lb	80 @ 1 35
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85	Peppert	lb	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com	lb	45 @ 55	Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	lb	1 05 @ 1 15
American	lb	5 @ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12	Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
German	lb	7 @ 9	Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
Blue Mass	lb	55	Winteg'n	lb	7 00
Blue Vitr	lb	11½@ 12	Opium Ty	lb	7 38
Borax ref	lb	34 @ 38	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll	lb	4½@ 5½	*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	lb	5½@ 6½	Bichrom	lb	25 @ 27
Calomel A	lb	1 31	Chlorate	lb	38 @ 40
—English	lb	1 62	Iodide	lb	6 40
Camp ref	lb	85 @ 86	Putty	lb	4½@ 5½
Canthar's	lb	2 00 @ 2 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Cham. Ger	lb	47	Rosin	lb	4 00 @ 7 50
—Roman	lb	65	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	lb	1 44	Gentian	lb	18
Cloves	lb	24 @ 28	Ginger E I	lb	21
Cochineal	lb	94 @ 98	" Jamca	lb	33
Con lye case		5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac pow	lb	2 68
Copp'ras	lb	2½@ 3	Jalap pow	lb	1 50
Cream Tar	lb	46 @ 48	Liquorice	lb	17 @ 19
Cubebs	lb	28	Rhub E I	lb	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 28	Sars Hon	lb	51 @ 55
Emery En	lb	10 @ 12	Senega	lb	98
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @ 44	Valeri En	lb	52
—Sulph	lb	70 @ 74	—Germ	lb	20
Ext Logw	lb	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo	lb	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	lb	52 @ 55	—Epsom	lb	4½@ 5
—Italian	lb	47	—Soda	lb	4
—Sicily	lb	40	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	lb	3 @ 4	Canary	lb	9 @ 9½
Galls Alep	lb	39 @ 41	Hemp	lb	9 @ 9½
Gum.			Cardamn	lb	4 25
Arabic sts	lb	52 @ 57	Mustard	lb	20 @ 24
" White	lb	72 @ 75	Senna Al	lb	34
Myrrh T'k	lb	67	" E In	lb	24
Shellac	lb	43 @ 47	*Soda.*		
Trag's'rts	lb	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	lb	6½@ 7
" Flake	lb	1 10 @ 1 35	Soap Cast	lb	16 @ 18
Hoffm's A	lb	1 05	—Cast wh	lb	20 @ 22
Indigo Ma	lb	1 50 @ 1 60	Sugar L'd	lb	45 @ 50
—Span fl't	lb	1 55 @ 1 60	Turp sps	gall	68 @ 78
Iodine res	lb	5 40	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	lb	12 @ 13	Copal	gall	1 40 @ 2 25
Log Chipd	lb	3 @ 4	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace	lb	2 00	Damar	gall	2 30 @ 2 80
Madder	lb	19 @ 20	Ven Red	lb	3½@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	10c
Cast spring steel	10c
Cast plow slab steel	10c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₩ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	35c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	32c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 3 lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	30c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₩ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ₩ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	20c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ lb	8c
Steel crowbars, ₩ lb	9c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₩ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron, ₩ lb	4c
⅝ inch iron, ₩ lb	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ lb	7c
½ inch steel, ₩ lb	8c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	15c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	12c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ₩ lb	15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	16c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1½ inch and wider ₩ lb	16c
Black elliptic, 1½ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1½ inch and wider ₩ lb	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	5 @
Heavy band	4½@5½
Hoop and light band	4½@9½
Round and square	3½@7½
Oval	4 @4½
Half oval and half round	5½@6½
Boiler iron	5½@9
Tank iron	@5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @4½
Nail rods	8½@10
Coal screen iron	5½@6½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8½
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9½
" " 25 to 26	5½	7½	9½
" " 27	6	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d "	4 75
6d and 7d "	5 00
4d and 5d "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
⅞ lining "	8 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1⅛ in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $600; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1⅛, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

Sawed lumber, pine, in water, ₩ M feet	$20@21
Square timber, pine, in water, ₩ cubic foot	10@12c
Hemlock timber, in water, ₩ cubic foot	5@9c
Shingles, in water ₩ M	$4 50@5 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	6½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅞c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3 c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 3⅝c net rates.

	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ₩ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg of more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ½ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	25 ₩ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 50 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ₩ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ₩ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. over 8 feet long ₩ lb.	4½c
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of 8 bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	55c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₩ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₩ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ lb	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb	11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1⅛, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ₩ lb over same size of band iron, net.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

We have to report a continued fair demand for forge iron. Mill owners are preparing for an early resumption of operations, and with light supplies of stocks on hand there is a better inquiry for raw iron. Stock in yard and at furnaces are light, and the receipts for the week have been small. There is but little demand for foundry iron; prices are unchanged since our last report. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted.

100 tons Gray Forge	$33 50—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 50—4 m.
100 tons White and Mottled	31 50—4 m.
200 tons Gray Forge	32 50—4 m.
200 tons Mottled Red Short	32 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Red Short	32 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Red Short	32 50—4 m.
200 tons Close Gray and Mottled	32 00—4 m.
300 tons Close Gray White and Mottled	31 50—4 m.
50 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—4 m.
500 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—6 m.
500 tons Neutral Forge	34 00—time
600 tons Extra Forge	34 00—time
300 tons Extra Forge	34 00—time

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge	$32 00—4 m.
170 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 m.
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 m.
20 tons white	p. t.—4 m.
20 tons gray forge	33 25—4 m.
150 tons Chickie's forge, at furnace	31 00—cash
30 tons No. 2 foundry, from yard	34 00—4 m.
60 tons No. 1 A foundry, from yard	36 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 1 extra foundry from yard	37 00—4 m
10 tons No. 1 extra foundry, from yard	37 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry, from yard	38 00—4 m.

PIG IRON ORE AND BLOOM RECEIPTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 22, 1871.

The following abstract shows the relative amounts of raw irons received in this city by river and rail for the six months ending July 1st. It may be proper to remark that the low stage of water in the Ohio river during June prevented the receipt of a large amount of pig iron and ore, probably 20,000 tons that is still detained on the way. Besides this there is a large amount produced in furnaces in the city and vicinity for which we have no facilities to ascertain accurately.

The increase by rail for the past six months, as compared with the same time last year, amounts to 61,290 tons.

Pig Iron Receipts by Rail.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

1870.	Cars.	1871.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	1,913	Nimick & Co.	3,096
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	166	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	555
Bryan & Caughey	367	Bryan & Caughey	560
J. W. Porter	26	J. W. Porter	110
Brown & Co.	65	Brown & Co.	40
John Moorhead	15	J. Moorhead	23
Loomis & Collard	20	Wm. Smith	5
Pittsburgh Forge Co.	111	Pittsburgh Forge Co.	161
Superior Mills	136	Superior Mills	247
Hailman & H.	667	Hailman & H.	1,257
Everson, P. & Co.	39	Everson, P. & Co.	73
Union Mills	153	Union Mills	276
Zug & Co.	278	Zug & Co.	13
Coleman, R. & Co.	154	Coleman, R. & Co.	260
Reese, Graff & Co.	50	Reese, Graff & Co.	183
Park Bros.	22	Carnegie, K. & Co.	20
Lindsay, M. & Co.	27	Lindsay, M. & Co.	31
Brady's B. I. W.	82	Robinson, Rea & Co.	20
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	28	Spang, C. & Co.	129
Totten & Co.	17	Totten & Co.	15
Lewis, B., D. & Co.	52	Lewis, B., D., & Co.	187
Various consignees	62	Various consignees	157
		Jones & Laughlin	49
		Rodgers & B.	98
		Byers, McC. Co.	13
		Wharton Bros.	18
		Shoenberger, B. & Co.	142
		Wm. Clarke & Co.	25
		Graff, Bennett & Co.	200
		Lewis, Oliver & P.	211
		J. Reamer	21
		Lloyd & Black	11
Total	4,550	Total	8,872

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

January to July, 1870.	Cars.	January to July, 1871.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	296	Nimick & Co.	294
J. Moorhead	665	J. Moorhead	985
Bryan & Caughey	631	Bryan & Caughey	161
J. Reamer	498	J. Reamer	490
R. Wister	425	R. Wister	91
J. W. Porter	509	J. W. Porter	438
Lloyd & Black	62	Lloyd & Black	21
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	148	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	41
Hailman & H.	267	Hailman & H.	318
Lewis, Oliver & P.	43	Lewis, Oliver & P.	21
H. Critchlow	196	H. Critchlow	21
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	20	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	159
Brown & Co.	9	Brown & Co.	2
Mitchell & Co.	15	Jones & Laughlin	8
Graff, B. & Co.	43	Various consignees	72
Morehead & Co.	14		
Totten & Co.	12		
Spang, C. & Co.	46		
D. DeHaven	12		
Union Mills	16		
Harbaugh & Co.	10		
Various consignees	46		
Total	3,815	Total	3,136

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870	Cars.	From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1871	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	194	Nimick & Co.	227
Shoenberger B. & Co.	775	Shoenberger, B. & Co.	1,166
Lloyd & Black	21	Wharton & Bro.	26
Pittsburgh Forge Co.	13	Loomis & C.	4
Hussey, Wells & Co.	24	Hussey, Wells & Co.	59
Lewis, B. D. & Co.	34	Wilson, G. & Co.	40
Reese, Graff & Co.	95	Reese, Graff & Co.	54
Brady's Bend, I. W.	137	Carnegie, K. & Co.	149
Bryan & C.	17	Bryan & Co.	85
Coleman, R. & Co.	54	Coleman, R. & Co.	122
Everson, P. & Co.	42	Everson, P. & Co.	43
Hailman & H.	17	Hailman & H.	142
Jones & Laughlin	111	Jones & Laughlin	33
Pittsburgh Bolt W.	14	Pittsburgh Bolt W.	41
Wm. Clarke & Co.	13	Wm. Clarke & Co.	20
Spang, C. & Co.	30	Brown & Musgrave	14
Dilworth, P. & Co.	21	Dilworth, P. Co.	22
Union Mills	135	Union Mills	42
McKnight, P. & Co.	171	McKnight, P. & Co.	214
J. Reamer	14	J. Reamer	14
J. Moorhead	71	J. Moorhead	105
Zug & Co.	42	Zug & Co.	40
Hutchison, G. & Co.	6	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	29
Park Bros.	63	Park Bros.	6
Wm. Smith	10	Wm. Smith	37
Brown & Co.	38	Brown & Co.	14
Chess, Smyth & Co.	38	Chess, Smyth & Co.	26
Graff, B. & Co.	48	Graff, B. & Co.	11
McKnight & Co.	82	McKnight & Co.	157
Painter & Sons	47	Painter & Sons	43
Moorhead & Co.	12	Harbaugh & Co.	4
Lewis, O. & P.	11	Lewis, O. & P.	6
Graff, Byers & Co.	5	Byers, McC. & Co.	29
Various consignees	45	Various consignees	57
Total	2,446	Total	3,881

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1870.	Cars.	Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1871.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	59	Carnegie, K & Co.	86
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	5	Shoenberger, B. & Co	10
McKnight, P. & Co.	157	McKnight, P & Co.	12
Wm. Smith	4	Wm. Smith	42
Reese, Graff & Co.	2	Reese, Graff & Co.	13
J. Moorhead	63	J. Moorhead	215
Brown & Co.	9	Brown & Co.	22
Graff, B. & Co.	16	Graff, B. & Co.	35
Byers, McC. & Co.	5	Byers, McC. & Co.	19
Various consignees	12	J. W. Porter	10
		Totten & Co.	7
		H. Woodside	8
		McKnight & Co.	51
		Louis, Oliver & P.	71
		Coleman, R. & Co.	15
		J. Wood, Sons & Co.	4
		Various consignees	16
Total	332	Total	661

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

January 1 to July 1, 1870.	Cars.	January 1 to July 1, 1871.	Cars.
Lewis, O. & P.	9	Lewis, O. & P.	25
John Moorhead	146	John Moorhead	141
		Lloyd & Black	25
		Lyon, Shorb & Co.	55
		H. Childs	4
		Everson, P. & Co.	10
		Robinson, Rea & Co.	3
		Hailman & H.	52
		W. J. Anderson	12
		Fort Pitt Works	8
		Painter & Son	22
		Byers, McC. & Co.	9
		Loomis & C.	2
		Various	14
Total	155	Total	382

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

(From January 1 to July 1, 1871.)

	Cars.
Nimick & Co	69
J. Moorhead	2
W. J. Anderson	1
Hailman & Hamett	4
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	2
Total	86

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

(From January 1 to July 1, 1871.)

	Cars.
John Moorhead	226
Spang, Chalfant & Co	95
Graff, Bennett & Co	64
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co	22
Lowry & McK	2
Total	409

RECAPITULATION.

	1870. Cars.	1871. Cars.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	4,550	8,872
Penna. Central Railroad	3,815	3,136
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	2,446	3,881
Allegheny Valley Railroad	332	661
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	155	382
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis R. R.	....	86
West Pennsylvania Railroad	....	409
Total, cars	11,298	17,427
Total, tons	112,980	174,270

Pig Iron, Ore and Bloom Receipts by the Ohio River from January to June, 1871.

It may be proper to note that the low stage of water in the Ohio river during May and June has prevented the receipt of some twenty thousand tons that had been shipped and is now on the way, and will arrive as soon as the water will permit, but too late to be counted in the first six months' report. We merely furnish what has been received:

	Pig Iron.	Ore.	Blooms.	Total.
January, tons	417½	1,300	....	1,747½
February, tons	1,279½	2,730	300	4,309½
March, tons	5,256½	8,390	250	13,696½
April, tons	5,760½	1,570	260	7,590½
May, tons	4,377	3,230	10	7,617
Total, tons	17,081	17,250	820	34,961

Total receipts by rail from January to July......174,270

Grand total......209,231

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	19
Italian do do	15
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	10 @20

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	31 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	33c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	35c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	35@36c
Brass kettles, 5c ₩ lb off, for 500 lbs and over	55c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	14
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz.	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	2 50
Hurl " 1, "	3 25
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	3 25
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	
Orange mineral	@14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne [illegible] Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint [illegible] ground in oil	@11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	13 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, O.

The *Journal* of the 19th says: Although the shipments of pig iron are not large, we have to report a [illegible] among our furnace men. The firmer feeling [illegible] shipments to Wheeling and low water prevents shipments, the demands at Pittsburgh, and, as a consequence, furnaces, so far as those points increases. All the furnaces [illegible] improve we can learn, are doing unusually well, and [illegible] the quality of their iron. We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	33@34
Mill hot blast	32@34
Cold blast, car wheel	56@63
Bituminous Belfont	33@35
Bituminous Ashland	[illegible]

Bar is in limited request, although the Iron [illegible] plenty of choice orders. She made 35 tons on Monday last—"day turn." Lawrence is working almost exclusively on hoop, having regular customers about all she can turn out. Nails are accumulating somewhat in the warehouses of the Belfont, and the prices are depressed about the same as elsewhere. While the mills at Pittsburgh and Wheeling are stopped, the Belfont continues to jog along. The Ironton Rolling Mill Company (as reorganized) have decided to erect a large blast furnace between the mill and the river bank, and have opened books for subscription to increase the capital stock to not less than $80,000 or more than $150,000. The close juxtaposition of the furnace to the mill will save to the latter, through the utility of the waste gases, from $20,000 to $30,000 per year. The machine shops are busy.

BOSTON.

July 22.—The market for pig iron is quiet but firm. There is a fair demand for some manufacturing purposes, especially from the foundrymen and hardware manufacturers, who are in receipt of considerable orders for goods. Scotch iron is in moderate supply at this point and a shade firmer, owing to a further advance in the English market. Future importations cannot be laid down here except at an advance on current rates. American iron is scarce and in demand, at rates tending up for spot lots. Prices for future delivery are also firm, with the product of the Pennsylvania furnaces mostly sold ahead for two months to come.

Scotch pig is in fair demand and firmer, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $32 50@36 ₩ ton, including Gartsherrie at $35@35 50 and Coltness at $35 50@36. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35@38 ₩ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $36@36 50, and good brands No. 1 at $37 50@38. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@55 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firmer and prices for extra sizes are tending up. We note sales of English common at $70@75, and refined do. at $75@78 ₩ ton. American refined bar is in moderate demand at $77 50@85 ₩ ton.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

July 22.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig, but the demand is still only for small parcels to supply the wants of consumers; prices however are without change. The sales are 500 tons Eglinton, in lots, at $30 50@31; 100 do. Gartsherrie, $32@32 50; and 250 do. Glengarnock, $32 50@33 ex-ship. The stock of American is very light, and prices are firm at the advance noted in our last; 150 tons No. 1 sold on private terms. New rails continue in moderate request, at steady prices; 1,500 tons 30 lb. English, sold to arrive on private terms; we quote English $56@57 gold, and American $70@72 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. Refined bar continues to stiffen, but no advance has yet taken place. The makers met as appointed, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in September.—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

July 25.—We have still to report a quiet market for all grades of pig iron, though prices are nominally unchanged. Malleable iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$36	No. 1 mill	$33@34
No. 2 foundry	34@35		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$34@36	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ lb	3½@3¾	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

—*Enquirer.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 22.—The market since in our last has been moderately active, and prices for all kinds remain steady and firm. The demand is principally from dealers, as manufacturers have purchased quite freely of late, and generally well supplied. Domestic fleece has been in limited request, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to dispose of stock, except at very full prices. The demand for California has not been quite so active, but full rates prevail. Texas and Georgia are in limited supply and good demand at quoted rates. The market for foreign has been quite active, and prices generally are a trifle firmer. The sales are 13,000 lbs X and medium Ohio fleece at 61@62½c; 8,000 lbs medium unwashed, 41@47c; 20,000 lbs Kentucky combings, 55@56c; 55,000 lbs combing Delaine, 67@70c; 13,000 lbs tubbed 70@71c; 30,000 lbs Texas, 35½@42c; 19,000 lbs Colorado, 38@45½c; 50,000 lbs spring clip California, 40@45c; 30,000 lbs fall do burry, 27½c@32c; 10,000 lbs fall do [illegible]; 12,000 lbs extra pulled, 52@53c; 7,000 lbs scoured Mestiza, part XXX, 98c@$1 05; 3,500 lbs East India, 52½@55c; 12,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, part XX, 71@90c; 40,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 50,000 lbs medium unwashed, 15,000 lbs California, 50,000 lbs Texas, 70,000 lbs tubbed, 5,000 lbs lambs pulled, 40,000 lbs unwashed Cape, 13,000 lbs South American, 35,000 lbs unwashed Turkey, and to arrive, a cargo of 700 bales Cape, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 22.—The market continues active and prices have an upward tendency. Supplies from the west are taken by manufacturers about as fast as received. Sales of 450,000 lbs, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia: Picklock at 65@70c; X, XX, 62½@65c; medium and coarse, 64@65c; unwashed coarse and medium, 47@50c; do fine, 42@44c; washed combing and delaine medium and coarse, 68@70c; do do, very coarse, 65c; unwashed do, medium, 48@50c; do do coarse, 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western washed, fine, 59@61c; do, medium and coarse, 62@64c; unwashed, medium and coarse, 46@48c; do, fine, 42@43c; do, dark and inferior, 40@43c; choice tub-washed, 73@75c; good do, 70c.—*North American.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛.

NEW YORK, July 26—6 P. M.

MONEY.

Abundant at 2@3 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOLD.

Gold dull, but the clique find it difficult to maintain prices, opened at 112⅝, sold up to 112¾, and closed at 112⅛. From 1 to 4 ₩ cent. was paid for use, and at one time 1 ₩ cent. for carrying. Clearings, $30,000,000. Exports to-day, $500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady without any decided change.

Coupons, 1881	116⅞	5-20s, 1867	112⅞
5-20s, 1862	114	5-20s, 1868	112⅞
5-20s, 1864	113⅝	10-40s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	113⅝	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and unchanged.

Missouris	98	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	41
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	26½
Virginias, new	72½		

STOCKS.

Stocks rather dull; most operators are waiting the result of the meeting of the Lake Shore Directors at Cleveland to-morrow. It is believed that their action will be favorable to higher prices, and the Directors are said to have a majority of the stock. New York Central and Wabash and St. Paul remain firm, because it is thought the Directors of these companies are heavy holders in their stocks. Northwestern and Rock Island are weak on account of the report that the President and Directors of these roads are short of the market. At the close the market was steady, and showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced about 1 ₩ cent. from the lowest figures. Pacific Mail is stronger on rumors that some of the most substantial houses were buying.

W. U. Telegraph	57⅛	Rock Island	105⅞
Quicksilver	11⅝	N. J. Central	105⅞
Mariposa	....	St. Paul	58⅝
Preferred	....	Preferred	79⅞
Adams Express	81	Wabash	58½
Wells-Fargo Express	44½	Preferred	82
Amer'n Express	52¾	Fort Wayne	99⅛
United States Express	54	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	45⅛	Preferred	55
New York Central	95⅝	Chicago and Alton	122
New York Cent. Scrip	91⅝	Preferred	122
Erie	28	Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜
Preferred	....	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	98
Harlem	125½	Burlington and Quincy	152
Preferred	....	Lake Shore	107¾
Reading	111⅜	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	30⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	121	Central Pacific Bonds	99⅞
Northwestern	66⅜	Union	87⅜
Northwestern Pref'd	89½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring unsettled, irregular and lower at $4 06@5 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet at $1 14½@1 14⅝.

CORN—No 2 mixed less active and easier at 49½@49⅝c; July 48½@48⅝c; August 45½@46c; this afternoon steady at 48½@48⅝c for August, and 48c for September.

OATS—In fair demand at lower rates by ½c; No 2 40@40½c cash; 38½c August, and 33½c September.

BARLEY—No 2, demand light at 70@70½c cash and 70½@70½c September.

HIGHWINES—Strong at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weaker; mess pork $13 75@14 00.

HOGS—Steady at $4 25@5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton steady; middling upland 20½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $4 60@5 15; common to good extra $5 45@5 85; good to choice $5 75@6 30; white western extra $6 20@6 85; Ohio extra $5 50@6 20; St. Louis $5 75@9 00. Rye flour firm at $3 90@5 50. Corn meal—Western $3 25@3 90. Whisky firm at 95c. Wheat steady; No. 2 $1 38@1 40; new red and amber $1 45@1 42; old $1 45@1 46; white western $1 37½@1 50. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; inferior and common western mixed 65@67½c; good to choice 69c; yellow 70@72½c. Oats active and advanced; western 63@63½c; Ohio 66@67c. Hay quiet. Hops firm; western 8@12c. Leather firm at 26@28c; Orinoco 24½@27½c. Wool very firm; extra Ohio 62@62½c; unwashed 40c; pulled 55@60c; tubbed 71c. Coffee steady; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9½c; Cuba 9@10½c. Molasses more active; sales on private terms. Rice 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 14@14½c; refined 24½c. Pork dull and drooping; mess $14 25; prime $11 50@12 00; prime mess $13 00; September $14 25@14 37; October $14 50; December and January $14 00. Beef dull; prime mess $10@16; extra $12@16. Hams $18; prime mess and India $20@25. Cut meats steady; hams 12@14c; shoulders 5½@6½c. Middles inactive. Lard quiet and lower; prime steam 9½@10½c; kettle dried 10½c; August 10⅝c. Butter dull; western 10@18c; State 15@28c. Cheese steady at 6@11c.

LATEST.—Flour—demand good at full prices at $5 90@6 75 for shipping extras. Wheat strong and unchanged in prices. Corn firm. Oats strong. Pork lower; August $14 00. Lard dull at 10⅛c bid for August, and 10½c asked. Eggs firm at 22c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There is a fair business among jobbers at steady rates. The demand is chiefly for unbroken packages worsted and woolen shawls. There is good inquiry from first hands already in anticipation of higher prices, and hence all goods which have been opened have met with ready sale, particularly Peacedale shawls. The extreme prices prevalent for wool and cotton have a tendency to impart great buoyancy to the market. Printing cloths are in light supply and held at 7½@7¾c for full display and fancy goods are selling at 11@11½c, but makes are likely to bring 12c. In dark styles delaines there has been no attempt at a full display, but sales of medium work have been effected at 20c, but the leading companies are but poorly supplied with wool, and the selection they need is both scarce and very dear. In ginghams and colored cottons there is no important change to observe; prices are steady and buoyant for all grades.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 20@20½c. Flour dull and declined; new family $5 [illegible]@6 00; no old of consequence in the market. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 16@1 19. Corn dull at 52@53c. Rye dull and drooping at $[illegible] declined to [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Linseed oil scarce and firm at 80@85c. Groceries steady at 75@78c. Eggs steady and firm at 8@8½c. Lard selected. Butter steady, dull but unchanged at 12c for drooping; factory [illegible] at 16@20c. Cheese dull and of choice [illegible]@19c. Pork dull and unsettled; sales none [illegible] at 14c. Lard—an advance asked but [illegible] bid. Bulk meats dull and a [illegible] lower; sales of shoulders at 5½c; rough sides 6½c. Bacon dull and drooping; sales at 8½@8½c. Whisky active and advanced to 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1 35; No 2 do $1 17; amber Michigan $1 23½; No 1 red $1 22½; No 2 do $1 19½; No 3 do $1 12½; No 1 amber Illinois $1 25; No 2 $1 21; rejected $1 00@1 05. Corn a shade lower; high mixed 55½c; low do 54½@54½c; Michigan 54½@55c; white 62c. Oats steady; No 1 47½c; No 2 43@43c; Michigan 45c. Lake freights are firm and better.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Tobacco—sales 218 hhds; lugs $6 25@7 00; low to medium leaf $7 25@12 50. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady; extra family $6. Wheat, corn and oats in fair demand; other grains unchanged. Provisions—Very little doing but prices steady; mess pork $15; bacon 6⅜@8½@9c; hams 14½@15c. Lard 10½@11½c. Whisky firm at 93c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour improved in demand, but unchanged in price. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 [illegible]. Corn firm; white southern [illegible]. Oats quiet and weak; old western 60c. Mess pork steady at $15 50; hams 16½@17c. Lard, 11@11½c. Whisky strong at 95½@96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand light but held firm; No. 1 $1 18; No. 2 $1 14. Oats scarce and firm at 42c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 49½c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1 58c. Barley firm; No 2 62c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Copper—manufactured steady at 22@30c; Ingot firm at 21½@22c; Lake 22½@22½c. Iron—Scotch pig iron steady and firm at $31@34; United States $33@36. Russia sheet steady at 12½c, gold. Nails steady; horse-shoe 19@31c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1 40, afterward $1 38; amber $1 22; No 1 Treadwell $1 32. Corn steady and in moderate demand.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Sugar in good demand; common 9½c. Coffee steady at 14@16c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton—Low grades strong, high [illegible]; sales 500 bales; good ordinary 16@16½c; low middling 17@[illegible]; middling 20c; receipts 464 bales; stock 35,881 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton quiet at 19c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton dull at 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16½c.

Petroleum Trade of Philadelphia.

[From the Shipping List.]

Our exports of petroleum from this port for the fiscal year, closing June 30, were very largely in excess of the preceding year, notwithstanding the war in Europe, which seriously interfered with this branch of trade. The following are the figures:

1869-70, gallons	39,541,392
1870-71, gallons	52,784,908
Increase, gallons	13,243,516

Among our customers for this important product Germany ranks first, which makes it difficult to account for the above large increase in the shipments, considering that for most of the year the Baltic ports were closely blockaded by the French fleet. Belgium comes next in order, and the British islands third. Petroleum is undoubtedly one of the most valuable of the products of our State, and the development of the oil territory should receive all the encouragement which it deserves.

Charles Hosmer, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, at the age of eighty-six. Many years ago he published the *Connecticut Mirror.*

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Pencil, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there. It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keysers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MARRIED:

NOLL—HERROSEE—On Wednesday, July 19th, at the residence of Mr. E. Foerster, Troy Hill, by Rev. C. Weil, Miss EMMA NOLL, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Mr. CH. F. HERROSEE, of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

BEURMANN—At Glendale, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., July 26, 1871, at 5½ P. M., CONRAD H. BEURMANN, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

STEPHENS—At New Albany, Ind., July 24, 1871, EDWARD W. STEPHENS, formerly of this city.

CULBERTSON—At 9 o'clock P. M., on 22d instant, AMANDA CULBERTSON.

BELL—On Sabbath morning, July 23, 1871, WM. M. BELL, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

McAULEY—At Mercer, Pa., on Sunday morning, July 23d, MARGARET McAULEY.

HARRIS—On Monday evening, July 24th, ISAAC HARRIS, in the eightieth year of his age.

ANGELL—On Monday, July 24th, of cholera infantum, BIRDIE, infant daughter of D. D. and Annie M. O. Angell, aged ten months and twenty-four days.

MASSEY—Capt. GEO. S. MASSEY, Jr., in the thirty-first year of his age, at 12 o'clock, Sunday, July 23d, 1871.

GRAHAM—On Saturday, July 22d, at 12 20 o'clock JAMES E. GRAHAM, in the twentieth year of his age.

PORTER—On Friday evening, July 21st, at half-past eleven o'clock, Miss JANE PORTER.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year	$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

ARE WE A CIVILIZED PEOPLE?

In the entire history which records the gradual subjugation of this country by the white man, it would be hardly possible to find an incident more atrocious than the affair of which the Indian reservation, Camp Grant, was the scene in the month of April. The circumstances of the massacre no longer rest upon hearsay or vague rumor, as an official report has spread them before the public in all their disgusting and infamous details. So long as the hideous crime remains unpunished, until American civilization shall have been vindicated, it will not be too late to make the event the subject of comment. In the action of those bloody minded settlers of Arizona every circumstance seems to have been present of a character to impart infamy to the perpetrators and to excite horror and indignation in those who hear of it.

The Indian policy of the present administration is perhaps its highest title to the respect of the country. That a very large majority of the people heartily approve of the policy there can not be a shadow of a doubt. Indeed, multitudes by no means enthusiastic supporters of the administration in some respects, yet regard its humane method of dealing with the red men as by itself compensation for many failures and defects, as in all probability destined not only to save millions to the national treasury, but to solve a problem of yearly increasing difficulty, the source of distressing forecast and anxiety to every citizen with a conscience. In pursuance of this policy, the success of which is so anxiously hoped for, five hundred and ten Apache Indians were gradually gathered in the Camp Grant reservation. No one is ignorant of the peculiarities of the tribe to which they belonged; genuine savages whose characteristics while holding out slight prospect of the progress of civilization among them, made it especially desirable that they should be brought under the humanizing influences which the new policy endeavors to exert. The experiment with these Apaches was prospering quite beyond the expectations at first entertained by the Government and its agents. It really seemed that they were capable of living in peace, and susceptible of those ideas which, as proved in the case of other tribes, once fairly apprehended, soften even Indian manners and banish their ferocity. While receiving army rations upon which to live, it was evident that all of them were by degrees learning the lesson of self-support. A new thing among the Apaches, men as well as women and children, were becoming industrious in collecting grass for the use of the United States cavalry stationed near them, and in other ways taking advantage of their situation to turn their white military neighbors to profitable account. It should seem that the enlightened white men of the region had regarded the project of the Government to civilize the Apaches with mere indifference. Knowing the savages as they knew them, by experience, those sagacious people of the frontier from the serene heights of their superior intelligence, looked down with mingled feelings of pity and disdain upon the beginnings of the attempt, as they were sure of its failure. But when they saw indications which appeared to promise success, their sentiments underwent a sudden and complete revolution. Perhaps the surprise of Mr. William Nye at the revelation of Chinese depravity was not greater or more disagreeable than was the surprise of those eminent Christians of Arizona on discovering that the Apaches were susceptible of civilization. Their eyes were opened and they saw a prospect exceedingly disagreeable to them. Let the Apaches become civilized, and it will no longer be necessary to maintain United States troops in that region for the protection of settlers, who will thus be deprived of a convenient and very advantageous market for their agricultural products. Let the savages become civilized and they will at once become competitors with these white men in the markets of labor and production. In fact, the men of Tucson discovered that the latter evil was already upon them, as the Indians were supplying the United States garrison with hay and other articles of necessity. The time had come when the army paymaster no longer diffused his abundant blessings in the shape of dollars among white men alone; soon, they thought, he will not visit us at all. They, therefore, mustered their forces and marched away to Camp Grant to arrest a work which threatened consequences so terrible. Most of the male Indians fled on the approach of the white savages, who greatly outnumbered them. In the massacre which followed only eight adult males perished, all the other victims, a hundred and seventeen in number, being women and children. The garrison in charge of the reservation had neither time to warn the Indians of the approaching enemy nor sufficient force to protect them. In reference to the Indian policy of the Administration the effects of the massacre have of course been evil in the extreme, extending over the entire Indian territory. In other sections as well as Arizona the feelings of the savage whites towards the Red men are such as to render similar crimes in future probable. For those reasons, as well as for the credit of American civilization, the perpetrators of the Camp Grant massacre ought either to be punished with the utmost severity, or the so-called policy of humanity ought to be at once abandoned as a shameful pretense. Nothing can be clearer than that the government ought either to leave the Indians to take their chance in the struggle for existence with the white settlers, or else to protect them in the reservations assigned them.

SEND THEM TO THE STATE PRISON.

In the light of the revelations which the New York *Times* is making of the shameless villiany of the Tammany ring, two things become clearly understood. First, the repeated efforts made by Tweed and Connolly last spring to obtain by purchase the controlling influence of its shares; and second, the desperate attempts made a month or two later to pass a law placing the freedom of the New York press at the mercy of Tammany and its ready tools of the judiciary. We begin, too, to get at the real significance of the recent purchase of stock by the present managers. It is evident that the information the *Times* is now making public has been in the possession of its conductors for some time, awaiting a safe occasion for use, and it also looks as if Tammany knew it, and had sought to muzzle it accordingly. The issue between them is, therefore, fairly and squarely set. It is not enough that the *Times* shall merely continue its exposures, overwhelming as these are. It is not enough that it seeks to rescue the city of New York from its gigantic plunderers. It is not enough that it lays bare their rottenness and infamy to the gaze of the whole country. It is not enough that it piles proof on proof, confirmation on confirmation. It is not enough that it brands the ring masters as swindlers and thieves, and invites them to sue the proprietors of that journal for libel. This is well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The *Times* owes it to itself—to the city which these men have made their oyster—to the great Commonwealth which has become their footstool—to the nation, which by intrigue and hypocrisy they hope to beguile into dishonor and ruin—to manhood, honor, integrity and justice everywhere—to prosecute the matter to its proper end, which is to bring home to them, collectively and individually, their guilt, and to fasten it upon them by conviction in a court of law. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the position of the *Times* has been taken without full consideration of all the consequences that might possibly ensue. No reasonable man can doubt that the *Times* is fortified with evidence of the most resistless kind; and although it is not to be expected that a District Attorney can be found in New York to draw up a bill of indictment against these persons on the testimony of that journal, yet the same evidence which would justify the *Times* if prosecuted for libel, could hardly fail to be conclusive to the minds of a grand jury in the presentation of the same men as criminals. The proof that would acquit the *Times* will convict them. And this proof must be forthcoming. The matter has gone too far to be dealt with in any other manner than that which we have indicated. Law is the crystalization of popular opinion. Last spring immense reform meetings were held in New York, at which eloquent speeches were made respecting the vital necessity of rescuing the city from the control of these scoundrel robbers, and everybody was excited to a fever of enthusiasm. Right here and now the opportunity to make good all these fine words and sentiments occurs. The criminals are powerful, it is true, but the majesty of the law should be yet more potent; and every honest man in the country who has given the *Times* his sympathy in its fearless exposure of these enormities will back it in a criminal prosecution of their perpetrators. The verdict of the people has already been had: the verdict of a jury is next in order.

REAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA.

The terrible scourge of Asiatic cholera threatens another invasion of the world. Almost simultaneously with the reports of its terrible ravages in Persia, comes an official announcement from the Russian authorities that it has also appeared in Poland. Its last general European irruption was in 1829, when it made its appearance in Southern Russia. A year later and it had traveled over the whole of Europe, including England. Two years afterwards it appeared on this continent, first at Quebec, then at Montreal and New York, sweeping, in the course of a comparatively few months, over the entire country, and carrying off from forty to fifty per cent. of all who were attacked. Considering the intimate commercial relations of the United States with almost every nation of the earth, and the fact that this dreadful scourge seldom or never originates spontaneously, but spreads from one human being to another, there is danger that, sooner or later, our hour of visitation will again come, unless more perfect precautionary measures are taken to preserve the public health than are now observed. Slight, too, as may be its connection with the subject, we notice that in Canada and the lake towns of the United States, the people are greatly exercised in regard to the presence of what is known as the "pestilence fly," an insect seen only at long intervals, and believed to be the forerunner of an epidemic. Referring to its reappearance in Canada, a Dominion journal states that its last previous visitation was in 1854, just before the cholera epidemic of that year; while the Toledo papers, alluding to its presence in that locality, direct attention to the same fact. This may be, probably is, nothing more than a mere coincidence; but if it shall have the effect of scaring people into the adoption of wiser sanitary and hygienic regulations than are now in vogue, the more such coincidences we get the better. If even the superstitious fear of mankind can be made to conduce to the public good, by all means let them be cultivated.

To return from this digression: The present year has been characterized by excessive floods and heats, to say nothing of wonderful local disturbances, and it seems to have been sufficiently established that the greater prevalance of Asiatic cholera in some years than in others, arises from the fact that it is largely dependent for its existence upon heat and moisture. The year 1817-18, when the great epidemic broke out all over India, was remarkable for extraordinary heats and rainfalls, while in this country epidemic cholera has always burst forth in seasons of similar kind, becoming vigorous in proportion to the existence of favorable meteorological influences. Dry years have never witnessed an epidemic attack of the pestilence.

Its introduction into this country has generally been traced to the arrival of an infected vessel, and its first victims have invariably been those who were brought most immediately into contact with the ship or passengers. It has been found, moreover, that in those countries having the most frequent and direct communication with Asia, it is most common, while on the other hand the countries which have hitherto escaped its ravages are those having no such intercourse, or, as in the case of Australia, only reached by a very long voyage. In view of these facts, and of its present existence in an epidemic form, our own maritime connection with Asia, and with other nations whose commercial relations with that quarter of the globe are yet more intimate than ours, would seem to render precaution and foresight not only prudent but highly necessary.

A SAVORY FORETASTE.

Whatever differences of opinion may be honestly entertained respecting the merits of the Republican and Democratic parties, their policies, purposes and methods of operation, but one conclusion can be reached regarding the damning exposure which the New York *Times* is now making of the unscrupulous Ring that has so long misgoverned that metropolis. By some means, at present only known to itself, that journal has procured a literal transcript of the books of Controller Connolly, and is now engaged in presenting the accounts to the public. Having ventilated the Armory swindle, and shown the people the wholesale manner in which they have been robbed, it now turns its attention to the scandalous thefts perpetrated by the Ring in the matter of repairing and fitting up the new Court House and other public city buildings during the past three years. From the detailed statistics thus furnished, (in every instance the date of warrant issued, character of work done, date on which the work was supposed to be done, and amount drawn, being separately and distinctly given,) it appears that during the years 1869-70, warrants to the enormous amount of $5,663,646, signed by Controller Connolly and Mayor Hall, were issued for furniture claimed to have been supplied and repairs alleged to have been made. That many of these dates are fraudulent is obvious at the first glance. For instance, the account shows that on July 2, 1869, a warrant was drawn for furniture supplied to county courts and offices, from October 18 to November 23, 1868, for $42,560 64; while on July 16, two weeks afterwards, another warrant was drawn for $94,038 13 for furniture supplied to the same offices from November 7 to December 31. In other words, while the bill was fully paid by the first of these two warrants down to November 23, a fortnight afterwards another warrant was issued paying the bill over again from November 7. This is only a specimen instance; the whole account bristling with proofs of imposition and false pretense equally gross and villainous, while many other examples fully as startling are yet to come. It is noticeable that the organ of the Ring has not one word to say in denial or explanation of these charges, which the *Times* continues to ask to be afforded the opportunity of substantiating in a court of law. As a mere question of local maladministration, this matter does not concern ourselves, or the people of this region, nor should we have given it this reference except for the fact that Tammany is the great exemplar of Democratic policy and purpose, and holds the management of the party in its hands. What have those organs whose eloquent invective over the petty peccadilloes of needy carpet baggers has echoed around the world, to say now respecting these colossal criminalities of their own honored lords and masters? And if these are the things which are wrought amid the circumscriptions of municipal rule, what may we not look for in the day of their Presidential triumph, when all hindrances are burned away, when that which is now local shall have become national, and the pent up Utica of New York broadens into the illimitable spaces and opportunities of the Republic? If Tweed is worth twenty millions now, what would be his probable wealth at the end of four such years? If the stealings upon the furniture of a single court house reach in two years the sum of five millions of dollars, what would the pilferings of an entire Tammany administration amount to in twice that period? Multiply its genius for felony by the opportunity afforded for its exercise, and what would be the product? Can the *Post* solve this interesting problem?

SOME days ago we alluded, very briefly and distantly, to the existence of a scandalous rumor which gravely affected the personal honor of Jefferson Davis, and of a lady traveling under his care. We have also published his explicit and unqualified denial of the charge. Notwithstanding his assertion that the accusation was wholly false and malicious, however, we now find it reiterated, with names, dates, circumstances, and other corroboratory evidence of so apparently conclusive a character, that if it be not true the author of the fiction is certainly one of the most remarkably inventive minds on record, with an audacity of genius for slander that almost challenges admiration. We sincerely trust the vehement statement of Mr. Davis may be true. And yet a wise man once doubted a woman because of her excessive disavowals—

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

A FEW days ago we referred to the closing of the public schools in Charleston, South Carolina, the teachers having received no salary for the last six months, and the City School Commissioners being destitute of funds with which to pay them. We are glad to observe that the proper authorities have since taken the matter in hand. The State Superintendent of Education, whom we characterized as having a much keener appetite for a lucrative political job than for the discharge of the legitimate duties of his office, was requested to furnish information as to what had become of the School Fund, amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars per annum. This, however, he declined to do, whereupon application was made to Judge Willard of the Supreme Court, for a writ of mandamus compelling him to show cause why the teachers should not be paid from the funds entrusted to his charge. Upon the hearing the Superintendent claimed to have been innocent of any wrong, but stated that the money had been "absorbed" by a number of persons connected with the State Government, partly in the payment of salaries to unauthorized female clerks, and partly by being devoted to a variety of other and less reputable purposes. These revelations have created a very interesting squabble among the confederation of rascals concerned, but it is gratifying to know that Judge Willard issued a peremptory order directing the Superintendent to pay off the teachers in question, giving him until to-day to comply with the requirements of the Court.

IN Bavaria the followers of Dr. Doellinger, or rather the great multitude who agree with him in renouncing the decree of infallibility and other innovations, call themselves "old Catholics." The name is a good one. By it they mean that they hold fast by all the doctrines and ecclesiastical usages which are sanctioned by the Scriptures and Catholic tradition, and that they reject all doctrines and usages of recent invention. The "old Catholics" are very numerous in all Catholic Germany, though especially strong in Bavaria. At the funeral of Dr. Zenger, Professor in the University of Munich, they lately made a display of numbers and spirit that amazed their opponents. A letter from Munich, dated July 3d, in the *Volksblatt*, of Monday, gives an interesting account of the ceremony. Though a true and earnest Catholic, Dr. Zenger was refused the consolations of the Church in the hour of death, by his life long friends, the Franciscan Fathers, because he had subscribed the letter of approval and sympathy addressed to Dr. Doellinger by the Professors of the University. They also refused him burial according to the rites of the Church. But the last sacraments were administered to him by Dr. Friedrich, Professor of Theology. The present condition of things in Bavaria, it is thought, cannot last much longer, but must cause the entire separation of the Church from Rome.

WE can well believe the cable reports of the rage and consternation with which Gladstone's announcement that Queen Victora had cancelled the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of army commissions, was received by the old fogies in the House of Lords, and by their sons, brothers, nephews and cousins in the Commons. It was a splendid stroke of statesmanship on the part of the premier, and will considerably revive the waning popularity of the Sovereign herself. Probably it was the only course left for Gladstone to pursue. The English army had grown to be an asylum for decayed aristocracy, and it was hardly to be expected that the House of Lords would consent to abolish an institution so convenient for themselves and their order. It was a direct concession to the republican sentiment of England, and the fact that Queen Victoria was induced upon the advice of her ministers to take the action which she did, shows her to be not insensible of the weakening tenure by which thrones and aristocracies are held, while the defiant attitude of Gladstone in challenging the opposition to appeal to the country, is sufficient evidence that he considers himself wholly master of the situation.

THE question of ante-war claims against Southern debtors has been set at rest by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit of A. T. Stewart against a Louisiana creditor, to recover payment for goods furnished prior to the rebellion. Judgment was ordered for the plaintiff, and the Court decides that the limitation laws of the Southern States were suspended for the null period between the proclamation of blockade of the Southern ports, of April 19th, 1861, and the proclamation of restoration of Federal authority, of August 20th, 1866. The effect of this decision will be to reopen the courts of the Southern States to ante-war claims of Northern creditors, and to give vitality to obligations which have hitherto been deemed barred by limitation under the received ruling of State courts. The principle will apply equally to Federal and State courts. This is an important decision.

SO many hard things have been said of Governor Bullock, of Georgia, more particularly as regarded his alleged fraudulent administration of the finances of the State, that it seems but naked justice to let him give his own statement of its monetary condition. In a letter addressed to Senator Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Affairs, he states that in 1861 the public debt of the State was $3,688,750; on the accession to office of the present administration, in 1868, it was $6,256,635. During the twenty-two months ending August 10, 1868, during which Governor Jenkins held office, the total State expenditure was $2,960,509 41. During the twenty-nine months included between August 11, 1868, and January 1, 1869, the expenditures under the present Administration have been $3,758,804 77. From 1868 to 1870 the value of taxable property has increased $35,000,000, making the total value of all property in 1870, $226,119,529, upon which the rate of tax is four-tenths of one per cent. In 1860 the rate was six and a half cents per one hundred dollars. If Governor Bullock's figures are correct, it must be confessed that he has not been so extravagant after all. If, with double the voting population, and double the number of citizens entitled to the care and protection of the State, he has administered the government at an average lower expense of five thousand dollars a month than his predecessor, he is entitled to credit, especially when it is considered that the whole period of his administration has been a time of great excitement and disorder, rendering numerous heavy and unusual expenses necessary.

A DETROIT paper tells a story of the kidnapping of Helen McKibbee, ten years of age, daughter of a citizen of Montrose, Pa., by one Daniel Haywood, her uncle. The father of the girl was a widower and had remarried. His choice of a wife did not prove pleasing to his relations, and Haywood, in taking away the little girl, seems to have been actuated by a spirit of revenge. He took her to Lansing, Michigan, where she was placed at school under the name of Gage. When the abduction became known, the police superintendents of the principal cities, and the county sheriffs of all Pennsylvania were appealed to, and the father expended a large sum of money endeavoring to obtain a clue; but every effort seemed to fail. As a last hope the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States were enlisted in the search, a circular containing a close description of the girl and detailing the circumstances of the case being mailed to several hundred lodges. One of these fell into the hands of the brethren at Lansing, and led to the discovery of the residence of the missing girl, after the lapse of seven months. But before her father could reclaim her, she was spirited away by the parties having her in charge, and again all trace was lost. An experienced detective, however, after considerable labor and journeying about, succeeded in finding her at Corunna, Michigan, just at the moment she was about being taken to Kansas by some of Haywood's friends. Haywood avoided arrest.

GEN. MILROY, recently tendered the office of United States Marshal of Wyoming Territory, has written a letter to the Indianapolis *Journal* correcting certain misstatements that have been floating about the country. He visited Cheyenne and says he satisfied himself by the highest and best evidence that the emoluments of the office will not, this year, exceed $600, and that he could not live there with his family at a cost of less than $2,500 per annum. This fact was, of course, sufficient to cause him to decline the office. "But," he adds, "when I learned the further fact that the removal of Major Howe, who had served his country gallantly through the late war, had been procured through misrepresentation occasioned by jealousy of his growing popularity as a candidate for Congress, and that I was to be made a tool in the hands of jealous political aspirants to complete his removal, *honor*, as well as pecuniary interest, required I should decline the office."

A STEAM canal boat, to compete for the $100,000 prize offered by New York, has been completed by Capt. Cathcart, of Washington, and taken to Buffalo. The boat is ninety-eight feet long, draws six feet water, shaped the ordinary canal boat, and it is claimed that with fifty horse power she can carry 175 tons of freight at the rate of five miles an hour. The engines occupies but a small space, and differs from all others manufactured for the same purpose up to this time. By a peculiar arrangement, the propeller works on a "universal joint," and turns with the rudder. It is stated that the boat could be steered entirely by the screw, but the rudder gives additional power, which enables it to be turned completely around in its own length. This arrangement is expected to do away entirely with the wash usually created by the rudder and allows the boat to pass through the canal without injuring its banks.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* quotes approvingly from a contemporary an article in favor of putting "the name of Governor Walker on the National Democratic ticket." This is an idea which is being quite industriously worked up in Virginia and perhaps in other parts of the South, and it is understood that Governor Walker himself aspires to the first place on the ticket.

Boston Setting Philadelphia an Example.

Boston has by no means given up the idea of competing with New York for the grain trade of the west, and the efforts which have been made to this end so far have proved encouraging, though the new lines of inland communication are not yet complete. The experiment of bringing grain to Boston in large quantities for shipment to Liverpool is now being tried, without much doubt as to the result. The Corn Exchange have taken hold of the enterprise, and have secured the co-operation of the railroad managers on the one hand, and of the agents and owners of the Cunard steamship line on the other. With these interests combined, no serious obstacles will be encountered, and it has already been demonstrated that bulk grain can be laid down at Boston at as low rates for inland transportation as at the port of New York. One at Boston, it is further claimed, it can be handled and stored cheaper, and the outward freights thence to Liverpool are lower than at New York. Every one of the regular Cunard steamers sailing from Boston now takes a large amount of corn and wheat, and in this way the ships of that line are able to make up full cargoes and sail direct for Liverpool without going by way of New York to eke out their freight as formerly. From April 8th to July 15th, there have been thus shipped from Boston 177,054 bushels and 578 bags of corn, and 78,617 bushels and 1,000 bags of wheat. If this can be done at Boston now, it will be readily apprehended what can be done there when all the interior railway lines shall have been brought down to tide-water and the Hoosac tunnel line (the shortest between the seaboard and the lakes) shall have been finished through to Oswego. With railroad competition in the ascendant, and the great grain-growing fields of the West gradually shifting to higher latitudes in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the control of New York over this branch of the produce trade is fast passing away.

THE unyielding opposition, which at every step of its progress the Chamber of Peers presented to the scheme for the abolition of the English Army purchase system, and the audacious measure to which Gladstone was compelled to resort in order to accomplish his ends, will probably revive the question some time ago agitated, that the House of Lords shall cease to act as a hereditary Legislative body. Such a proposition could not, of course, be carried at present; but the startling changes which have been made in the British Constitution during the past few years warrant the belief that it will ultimately succeed. The objections to the House of Lords as a portion of the law making power of England are numerous and manifest. The Chamber of Peers consists of four princes of the reigning family, three hundred and ninety British peers, twenty-eight Irish and sixteen Scotch representative peers, two archbishops and twenty-seven bishops. These constitute a body of four hundred and sixty-five persons, called "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal;" of which large number it is said that the average attendance, except in imminent cases of party emergency, does not exceed thirty or forty a day during the Parliamentary session. Scotland and Ireland are jointly represented by forty-four peers, chosen from the Lords of those countries respectively. If a proportionate number of English peers, say fifty-six, were selected, forming a body of one hundred Lords, bearing somewhat the same relation to the House of Commons which the Senate of the United States bears to the lower branch of Congress, being chosen, not for life, but for a term of years, and by the votes of the people themselves, it would animate the whole country with a new inspiration. Moreover, cautiously as in England, freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent, it looks as though it will not be many years before some such reform is introduced.

THE king crabs, or horsefeet, which abound on the Jersey shores, and the habits and life of which is almost an entire secret to even the best of naturalists, are now utilized, that is manufactured or converted into cancerine, a sort of compost which finds a market principally among fruit growers. The crabs, which appear in almost incredible numbers, are gathered and taken to the factory at Goshen, where pens are provided, into which they are thrown and heaped up by the thousand like brick. In a few hours they die, and curiously enough do not putrify, but dry up so that a live crab of four or five pounds will weigh but a pound or so when dried. They are thrown into a threshing machine, and claws, feeders, shell and all torn into fragments. Being yet green, they are then placed in a metal cylinder and turned over a furnace, like in coffee roasting, till thoroughly dried, when they are passed through a mill and ground into powder as fine as flour. This is called cancerine. It is in good demand at the factory at $30 per ton, and during the present year probably four hundred tons will be made. Its properties are considered very valuable, there being over ten per cent. of ammonia in it, the shell of the crab being unlike that of all other crabs, lobsters, &c., in being of a horny nature and not of lime.

AMONG the stock subjects which the leading organ of the opposition keeps on hand for discussion, is that of Civil Service Reform. This hobby it rides almost as gracefully and tenaciously as that of the Ku-Klux act itself, and upon one or the other takes a rhetorical airing every day of its life. Strange that, with constant exercise and an ambling palfrey, its wit should not yet have become convalescent. We are now, in an article entitled "Civil Service Fiasco," informed that the word fiasco is a Tuscan term, and means in that language a flask or bottle, in which some of the many bad wines of that country are corked. We do not propose here to notice the dreary drivel which it continues to drone upon this question. We merely desire to express our gratitude for the philological information thus vouchsafed to us, since we have now explained the reason why it smacks its lips over the subject with so continuous and rare a relish, as well as the cause of its perpetual but most impotent fizzing.

THE New York *Bulletin* is authority for the statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad management have made another reduction in the freight rate on oil, equivalent to an abatement from $1 50 to $1 25 per barrel. The *Bulletin* says, in explanation of the reduction:

"With the present lowest price of crude oil at the cheapest shipping point on the creek, $4 55 per barrel, it was impossible to place it in the New York receiving tanks at less than 14¼c per gallon, if the freight rate of $1 50 per barrel were paid. Out of the total refining capacity of New York—150,000 barrels per month—only 90,000 were employed, and the price of refined oil had been declining for ten days. That of crude oil, however, remained firm, and no circumstances connected with the creek markets warranted a belief in the probability of a decline there, or offered any reason for discounting those markets in making sales of crude oil here. In this state of affairs the Pennsylvania Railroad management, according to the current conviction, wisely reduced the freight rate so as to allow the sale of crude here at 14c per gallon, which was equivalent to an abatement from $1 50 to $1 25 per barrel. At $1 01 per barrel for crude in bulk the rate would be $80 80 per car load, a price at which all the railway companies could afford to carry crude oil at a profit."

THE accounts of the purchase of arms in the United States for France during the war with Germany show that $7,336,181 was expended in this country. This sum is thus itemized:

Belmont—Banker's commissions and stamps	$65,937 81
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, for arms and ammunition	649,586 88
Remington & Son	6,992,173 01
Mr. Mayer	93,028 00
Mr. Church	132,255 00
Inspecting harness	400 00
Exchange	457 24
Insurance and freight of two vessels	55,567 97
The Consul General's commission	129,639 50
M. Chaviteau's commission	72,570 59
Telegrams	8,870 89
Balance to the credit of the Commission	50,694 21
Total	$7,366,181 30

It is complained that the French Government lost heavily by some of the transactions in the United States.

THE question how soon ought a mob to be fired upon is undergoing discussion throughout the country. The proper time for troops to fire is whenever they are ordered to do so, and the proper time to give the order is whenever the mob attacks the troops. Referring to this matter, and to the charge that the military fired too soon at the New York riots, the Providence *Journal* says:

"It is lamentable that innocent people should be killed in such cases, but if, after fair warning, which everybody had, people will be drawn by fatal curiosity to the scene of tumult, the fault, as well as the consequences are on their own heads. The most merciful, because the most effectual, mode of quelling a riot is to fire promptly and with ball. Then it is necessary to fire but once. Otherwise, the mob will not believe that the military are in earnest, and will require more terrible evidence that it is. Generally, in such cases, the fault is in not firing soon enough, before the mob acquires such proportions as to make a fearful example necessary for the preservation of the public peace."

The following statistical statement of the deaths of persons who are intemperate as compared with those who are temperate, should be potent enough to convince even those who almost refuse to believe, though one should arise from the grave. The statistican of the London General Life Insurance Company says that if 100,000 intemperate persons be taken, from fifteen to seventy years of age, and an equal number of corresponding ages who are not intemperate, thirty-two out of the former will die as often as ten of the latter. Out of 100,000 of each 16,907 of the intemperate will be dead before fifty years of age, but of those who are not intemperate 4,266 only will be dead. From fifty years to sixty the comparative numbers of deaths will be 6,413 and 2,254, and from sixty years to seventy they will be 45,175 and 33,260.

MERCHANTS of St. Louis are considering the merits and feasibility of a plan for organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for the wholesale trade of that city. It is complained that the present condition of the clothing market is a draw back upon the general business of the city, inasmuch as it does not offer sufficient inducements to purchasers, and therefore compels them to look and buy in other markets, where, in the majority of instances, they buy the remainder of their stocks. To remedy the evil they cannot get Eastern manufacturers to come there, but must depend upon themselves. A meeting has been held, but no action other than the appointment of a committee to stir up interest in the matter was taken.

"THERE is a soul of goodness in things evil, would men cheeringly distil it out," and it begins to look as if the deep feeling which recent events in New York have aroused would result in revolutionizing the politics of the State. It is said that, with the exception of the Irish element, the great majority of the Democratic voters of that city openly declare that they will never again support the party which was responsible for such a horrible condition of affairs; while, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the *World*, the rural Democracy threaten to desert the party by thousands. The Ring seems at last to have sealed the letters of its own destruction. And all the people will say Amen.

"ENGINEER," of July 7, 1871, says: "The shale oil trade is at present very good, the pits being all in full operation and heavy winter contracts being already in hand. Good prices are quoted for both crude and refined oil, whilst lubricating oil is in good demand at an advance against last year's rates. American petroleum cannot now compete successfully against the Scotch oils—the latter can now be produced at lower prices, and by the improvements recently introduced in the refining processes the quality is very superior."

HAS Theodore Tilton turned the cold shoulder on his friend Horace Greeley, and gone a-fishing for the Presidential nomination herself? The *Golden Age*, discussing present and prospective issues, says:

"Our idea is that the Republican party, in the absence of any imminent and threatening issue next year, ought to take woman's suffrage for its theme, and that if it falls below its duty in this respect then the women suffragists ought to march into the field under a pennon of their own?"

Is this a bid for your own nomination—or what is it?

Commerce of Philadelphia.

An elaborate official statement of the imports and exports of the port of Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, has just been prepared by the Custom House authorities. In some respects the statement is a gratifying one. The valuation of exports is $17,903,202, against $16,903,072, for the preceding fiscal year. This increase, however, is practically greater than it looks. If the difference in the standard of gold values is taken into account, the increase will probably amount to nearly twenty-five per cent. The shipments of petroleum are as follows:

For 1869-70, gallons	39,541,392
For 1870-71, gallons	52,784,908
Increase, gallons	13,243,816

When it is considered that the Franco-Prussian war very seriously interfered with the exports of petroleum to Europe, this comparison is very favorable. Decided progress is also shown in the commerce of American bottoms. Of the 822 vessels cleared for foreign ports, 373 were American, while of the total tonnage of 330,924 tons, we had 150,380 tons. The following is a comparative statement of export values in American and foreign bottoms:

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
For 1869-70	$4,921,796	$11,981,276
For 1870-71	6,385,656	11,517,546

The imports also exhibit an increase of aggregate values, and a gain in American tonnage, viz:

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
For 1869-70	$9,132,127	$5,368,670
For 1870-71	10,108,865	7,619,141

These statistics are encouraging, and will perhaps inspire the merchants and citizens of Philadelphia to build those new vessels of which we have heard so much.

THE Chicago *Tribune* invited its New York namesake to state the cause of the failure of Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme, whereupon the latter responded by saying "the great war in Europe which so suddenly broke out last summer, and so speedily absorbed a large portion of the transferable wealth of Europe, was one cause of the disappointment of our hopes. The opposition of a very considerable portion of the press and people of this country to the too rapid debt paying policy of the Secretary, is referred to by the *Tribune* as a prominent cause. The *Tribune* concludes by saying:

We do not admit that the funding policy is a failure. Sixty millions funded at five instead of six per cent. is $600,000 per annum saved; and this will largely overpay the cost of the effort. And we do not believe the process of funding is finally arrested, as the Chicago *Tribune* and its motley allies so joyfully calculate. We hope the Secretary may yet be able to meet Congress with the tidings that the first $200,000,000 of five per cents has been taken, and $2,000,000 per annum thus saved to the American people.

As a grain market St. Louis is unquestionably gaining upon Chicago. The figures show that every preceding year, back to 1860, Chicago received more than four bushels of wheat to one received at St. Louis: but since January 1st of the present year the difference has been reduced more than one-half, and since July 1st St. Louis has been receiving more than two bushels to one received at Chicago. The following comparative table of wheat receipts shows Chicago's decline and the gain of St. Louis:

	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
January	708,179	720,790	228,543	174,060
February	674,909	714,422	397,330	218,579
March	189,985	561,089	418,187	237,860
April	584,803	450,820	301,070	414,786
May	779,013	1,211,546	420,351	461,365
June	1,530,408	2,456,475	476,041	345,942
To July 15	262,675	519,111	563,612	212,012
Total	4,719,872	6,664,253	2,805,132	2,063,804

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* refers to the political effect of the riot as follows:

"The fidelity of Irish Democrats to their party has not been shaken. They may be embittered against one of its leaders, but their fealty to the party is as true as it ever was. The Radicals who calculated on cutting off the Irish vote will discover that they reckoned without their host. They are already speculating upon how they will apply the screws to New York City when they recover possession of the State, but this is yet to be done. If all other Democrats stand by their party as truly as I have reson to believe the Irish will, the Radical scheme to get control once more will certainly be defeated, and the Empire State and city will remain in Democratic hands."

That is, Hoffman cut his own throat, but the Hall-Kelso surrender saved the Tammany leaders. They may be thus saved in the city, but how about the country?

IT is probable that the failure of Mr. Boutwell's new loan will cause him to cast about for other schemes to facilitate the payment of the National debt. Here is a plan which, if followed out, might perhaps materially assist in its solution:

"At the Big Trees, Calaveras county, California, there is located a man who owns and runs a turning lathe. The business of this man and lathe is the manufacture from sections of one of the forest kings canes, drumsticks and other useful or curious articles. The bark of the tree is also cut up into conic sections and cubes. These things are sold to tourists, each one of whom is anxious to carry away something to show that he has been at the Big Trees. Seeing the multitude of curious things which the man and lathe turned out, and noticing the anxiety of travelers to buy them, set a visitor thinking and figuring. This is the approximate result: One of those Big Trees, manufactured into toys and sold at the prices which the man and lathe sell them, would net a sum more than sufficient to pay off the National debt, refund every dollar stolen by Federal office-holders, and leave a large sum for contingent expenses."

When the colt Longfellow was sold to old John Harper for about five dollars an ounce, people generally thought that the price was a rather high one, but when the animal the other day at Saratoga made his mile in 1:40 the opinion was just as general that Mr. Harper was a very fortunate man. Poor Herzog's time on the Buckeye course two years ago—a mile in 1:43¾—was looked upon as a most wonderful achievement, and when at Lexington last spring Buford's colt Salina knocked off the half second and came round in just 1:43, the "fastest running time on record" was believed to be established for many years to come. Now, however, Kingfisher makes his mile in 1:41, and loses the heat by a second to this new wonder of poetic name and practical achievements. If things go in this way we shall hear of a horse before long that will knock off the odd minute and run his mile in the even seconds remaining.

THE famous Cheney case in Chicago has not yet abated. Bishop Whitehouse appears determined on visiting Christ Church according to notice, on Monday, the 13th of August. Mr. Cheney himself says that the difference between himself and Bishop Whitehouse is at an end. The present trouble is between the Bishop and the Church wardens, and he does not intend to take any part in it. The wardens declare that if the Bishop makes the visit to administer confirmation he will be welcomed kindly, but if he comes with another clergyman to replace Mr. Cheney they will not submit to him. Mr. Cheney is their pastor and they will stand by him.

IT will be recollected that Bret Harte "cut" Chicago in a manner to make her feel, and this is the way she now pays him off. To be sure it is from the *Times*, but that paper represents the average of Chicago:

Among the many reasons suggested in explanation of Bret Harte's *faux pas* at the late Harvard commencement, the obviously correct one has not yet appeared. The man is conceitedly ignorant of everything pertaining to the common decencies of social life. Cambridge smiled learnedly at Chicago when the inventor of the Pike in literature outraged the sensibilities of one of our foremost citizens and his assembled guests. Now that Cambridge has received the affront direct from the same boorish source, Chicago complacently returns the grin.

WE clip the following suggestive paragraph from an editorial in the Montreal *News* of the 19th, on "Canada and the United States."

"We do not deny, and we regret to be forced to make the admission, that annexation doctrines receive a favorable reception in Quebec circles, where formerly the only expressions heard were those of ardent attachment to the Mother Country. Day by day the circle is widening of Americanized Canadians. It is difficult to convince a population who see their time honored fortress dismantled and the Imperial authorities busily occupied shipping away every article worth removal, that England's statesmen have not resolved to abandon Canada."

A correspondent records the following of Saratoga: As a general rule, however, rational living is as prevalent here as elsewhere, where Fashion is a potent, though not a paramount, queen. The day of frequent changes of toilette has happily gone by. Only a few ladies—those who regard their apparel (correctly, no doubt,) as the more important part of themselves—resort to the old custom of three or four changes a day; and are, of course, laughed at for their labor.

IT is stated that a company has been formed at New York composed mostly of Scotch ship owners for the purpose of running a line of steam clippers between that city and China. An agent of the company went abroad a few days ago to superintend the construction of the vessels. They will probably be built on the Clyde, and will be fitted with improved engines, besides being heavily sparred, enabling them to carry a large spread of canvass with favorable winds.

THE St. Louis papers are giving weekly comparative statements showing the receipts of flour and grain at the two cities of St. Louis and Chicago. The following is for the week ending July 15:

	ST. LOUIS.		CHICAGO.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	14,293	29,815	19,711	21,867
Wheat, bu	138,612	214,034	297,523	90,798
Corn, bu	99,957	142,627	614,729	1,094,671
Oats, bu	90,397	77,130	205,955	88,100
Barley, bu	163	1,694	12,177	31,425
Rye, bu	3,176	13,100	23,411	6,315

IT is announced that Rev. Mr. Eggleston has severed his connection with the *Independent*. The reason assigned in explanation of the step is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the responsible editor and himself upon the question of the next Presidency; Mr. Eggleston being strongly in favor of the nomination of Senator Sumner, while Mr. Bowen is equally fixed in his advocacy of the renomination of President Grant.

AND now come the English social reform agitators with a proposition to abolish marriage in that country. At least a movement is on foot to ask Parliament to pass a bill compelling people who are candidates for matrimony to live together in the same family for the space of a month before the wedding, which would, of course, result in the establishment of perpetual celibacy.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Express* states that myriads of dead fish have recently been floating in Seneca Lake and lining its shores. They are supposed to be young shad, which, arriving at the spawning age and being unable to reach the salt water—indispensable for purposes of procreation at such seasons—have perished by the ton.

A Paris letter says: Business is gradually coming up. Merchants and wholesale dealers who have been idle for a year are full of orders; but there is more begging than I have ever seen in the streets of Paris.

THE canvass in Montana between Claggett, Republican, and Cavanaugh, Democrat, for Congress, is spirited, with the chances favorable to the former. The election will take place on the 7th of August.

THE extent to which the carrying trade to San Francisco has been diverted from the old ocean routes is illustrated by the following figures: The value of goods arriving at San Francisco during the last six months, by the Isthmus steamers, was only $4,721,000. For the same time in 1870 the amount was $6,103,000, against $23,530,000 for the like period in 1869, and $23,457,000 in 1868. By way of Cape Horn sailing vessels brought 60,209 tons of merchandise, against 88,000 for the like half year of 1870, and 150,000 tons in 1869. The amount of freight paid on these importations by both routes was $1,320,000, or $714,000 less than in 1870, and $1,960,000 less than in 1869. The same rule applies to travel. During the last six months 6,645 passengers arrived by ocean routes, against 32,188 in 1868, and 21,623 in 1869; while for the first five months the Central Pacific road brought 11,548.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The watermelon season has fairly set in. Almost the entire supply of early melons come from the neighborhood of Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., and the crops there this season are said to be far beyond the average, a much greater quantity than usual being planted and the yield throughout very good. So far something over 60,000 melons have been shipped from the south, of which more than two-thirds have come to New York, the rest going to Philadelphia and Boston. The melons at present sell for from $30 to $40 per 100, and at retail at from fifty to seventy-five cents each. Besides the melons received from the localities named, a small supply is received from Florida. Towards the first of August the melons in Virginia and Maryland begin to ripen, and then the supply increases. About the end of August they begin to arrive from New Jersey and Delaware, and the market becomes overstocked.

Walking through the streets of Charleston, S. C., you will see a large turkey buzzard here and there, quarreling with a dog about the possession of a bone. These turkey buzzards, or carrion birds, as they are more familiarly known, are one of the institutions of the city, and are as tame and docile as the common cur dogs which wander through the streets. They have been in the habit of visiting the city for almost a century past, and have become so useful that the laws of the State prohibit any interference whatever with them. The children, dogs, poultry and all other street habitues are on intimate terms with them. They are very industrious, and can be depended upon to clean the city of all refuse which may be thrown upon the streets. They live a mile or two out in the country, and spend their days in the city, around the market, where they devour the offal. They are pronounced by those who have tried them, to be the best scavengers in the world.

The curious and not insignificant fact is shown by the books of the Internal Revenue office, that about four times more lager beer is now made and consumed than last year. A contemporary is of opinion that this effect is due to two causes, the immense stimulus to the jollity of the Germans by the chronic enthusiasm into which their victories at home have thrown them, and the natural growth of the habit of drinking lager among Americans. It is not inclined to mourn over these facts, and thinks that, as a people, it is not to be denied that the use of these light drinks leads us more away from than to the vicious stimulus of spirits.

The owner—old John Harper as he is called—of the now celebrated Kentucky horse Longfellow, declined to let him go in the Saratoga races on Tuesday. There is a four mile race to come off there next month, for which the horse is entered and expected to make the best record ever made under similar circumstances before. Mr. Belmont, the owner of Kingfisher, renewed his offer of $60,000 for Longfellow, but Mr. Harper again declined it.

A test of iron girders and beams for buildings was recently made in New York city, as required by law. One of the beams submitted was marked to resist a force of fifty-nine and three-fourths tons, but it deflected an inch under a pressure of thirty-eight tons, and snapped in two under a pressure of fifty tons. Another, calculated to resist a pressure of forty tons, deflected an inch and eleven-sixteenths upon a pressure of forty-seven tons, and broke in two when the pressure was increased. These experiments prove how necessary it is, to insure safety, that every beam should be tested before use.

It is said of "Tad" Lincoln that when but eight years old he, of his own accord, signed a pledge of total abstinence from all sorts of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, to which he unflinchingly adhered—refusing all proffers of wine, even at public dinners, and elsewhere, with politeness, but with the decisive answer, "I am pledged to total abstinence." This fact shows moral courage and decisive character rarely found in young men in these days. He was a general favorite with all who knew him.

The committee of the exhibition to be held at Edinburgh, commemorative of the centennary of Walter Scott, have received a considerable number of articles of interest. Among these are the cradle of Scott, Meg Dod's punch-bowl, the original design of the Scott monument, Sir Walter's passport through France in 1826, silver snuff-box used by him, the "Queen's body guard suit" worn by him, the original MS. of some of his works, and a number of portraits of him and his family.

Last year there were ten million dozen corsets, or one hundred and twenty million pair, imported into the United States—a quantity, it is calculated, sufficient to supply three pair to every adult female in the country. In addition, the annual domestic product of sewed corsets amounted to one million, five hundred thousand pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments. Near Strasburg, in Germany, there are fifteen hundred hand looms employed in weaving corsets for the consumption in the United States. One man as a weaver and two women as finishers are required for each loom, which produces three corsets daily. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases five per cent. every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about two hundred dozen of this article of masculine apparel are imported into the United States every year.

The statistics of the General Life Insurance Company of London prove that if one hundred thousand intemperate persons from fifteen to twenty years of age be compared with one hundred thousand persons of regular habits, thirty-two of the former class will die as frequently as ten of the latter class. Out of one hundred thousand of each class 16,907 of the intemperate, it is said, will be dead before the age of fifty, and only 4,266 of the temperate. The proportion of the deaths of intemperate to temperate persons, it is calculated, is, therefore, thirty-two to ten.

An exchange says an excellent disinfectant is readily obtained by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters and out-houses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

That the freedmen are not a shiftless, improvident race, as has been charged by their enemies time and again, is shown by the monthly exhibit of the condition of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Washington. It appears from the report for the month of June last that the deposits were $1,028,312 87; drafts, $954,420 80; gain in thirty days, $73,892 07. This is the dull season of the year among the people who constitute the great bulk of the depositors in this bank, yet the rate of saving as above being carried through the year would show a gain of nearly one million.

One of the best of new things in its way is what is called the Toad-toy. We behold a veritable toad ensconced in a little house at the end of an oblong tin platform. Thus located, he pictures to life his living prototype, as he stares at you, goggle-eyed, from beneath some moss-covered bank, or from some projecting rock along any of the streams of the country. He is impassive, and apparently incapable of motion, but tempt him by placing a penny on the stand at the opposite end of the platform, and with the speed of lightning he springs forward, seizes the penny and swallows it by a simultaneous effort. The effect is startling, and for a moment takes back the shrewdest observer. The next moment, of course, it is understood. We can conceive, however, the bewilderment of the infantile world on witnessing this achievement, which is exactly on the level of its comprehension.

Sheep farming is said to be making great progress in Oregon. There are no burs in the wool, or scab or foot-rot on the sheep: the fleece is so naturally clean and free from impurities that, unwashed, it only loses five per cent. more than the washed wool of other States. The pure Cotswold sheep are coming into great repute, yielding fleeces that average ten pounds, and not unfrequently run up to twelve or fourteen pounds. The Cotswold and Merino are frequently crossed to advantage. The sheep in the Willamette and the Upper Columbia valleys are unsurpassed in weight and as to excellence for meat, as well as in the weight, length, strength, and fineness of staple of their wool.

It is estimated that the corn crop of Iowa this year will amount to 100,000,000 bushels. A Des Moines paper says: In all our experience we have never seen such a corn crop as is standing in this part of Northern Iowa. Not an average of a dozen hills to the acre is missing, and now the corn in hundreds of fields stands so high that an ordinary Iowan, say six feet in his stockings, could not be seen in passing through the fields.

Another bee story is told, this one by a correspondent in Scotland. He says: "While walking near Falkirk, we observed two bees issuing from one of the hives, bearing with them the defunct body of a comrade, with which they flew for a distance of twelve yards. We followed them closely and noted the care with which they selected a convenient hole on the side of the gravel walk, the tenderness with which they committed the body, head downwards, to the earth, and the solicitude with which they afterwards pushed two little stones, doubtless 'in memoriam.' Their task being ended, they paused for about a moment, perhaps to drop over the grave of their friend a sympathizing tear, and then they flew away to their hives."

The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill (in which the House is not expected to concur) which renders null and void all business dealings for liquor—enables the purchaser even of a glass of whisky to recover back the ten cents he pays for it!—declares null and void all sales, transfers, contracts, quit-claims, mortgages, attachments and liens, made in consideration (part or whole) of the sale of any spirituous liquor; makes null and void all leases of premises, if liquor is sold on them: punishes by a fine of $100 or a month in jail (or both) the sale of liquor to any minor under eighteen years of age; makes the person who sells responsible for all damages done by drunken men, and permits any tax-payer to sue such seller whenever the drinker abuses his family. The bill is intended to supersede the Maine law, which has for years remained a dead letter on the statute books.

A leading Philadelphia doctor takes upon himself the duty of correcting the theory that blackberries are useful or harmless in cases where children are convalescing from diarhœa or cholera infantum. He says: "From close observation during several years, meantime enjoying a large practice, I am forced to believe that there is no other one cause so fatal to life in these complaints as eating blackberries."

"I think," says Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, "that every family should have a dog. It is like a perpetual baby; and then it betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never comes down late to breakfast—and it is always ready for a bit of fun."

The census returns show that the number of persons of Chinese birth in the United States a year ago was 63,196. As the aggregate of the population of the country at the same time was 38,549,987, we find that China has contributed but one in 610 to our population, or less than one-sixth of one per cent.

The New York *Evening Mail* says that on the morning of the 12th inst., a porter employed by a merchant in that city, informed him that he would not work that day, but meant to take the life of an Orangeman before night. His employer tried to dissuade him from his frantic folly, but he would not listen to reason. The first intelligence that his employer got about his porter was that he had fallen, perforated with several bullets.

Santa Clara county, California, is irrigated from immense artesian wells. This year over three hundred acres were devoted to strawberry culture, and from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of berries were produced to the acre, which sold at an average of five cents a pound. San Francisco alone, during the season, consumed over 70,000 pounds a day, and the strawberry men are growing rich.

New Orleans has had a sensation in the death of a mysterious old man, who had dwelt in that city for many years. He lived alone; spoke to no one, but spent his time in silent abstraction. For weeks the old man had not been abroad taking his daily walks about the streets, his house remained closed, grass was growing from the chinks of the marble steps at his door, and it began to be whispered about that he was dead. At last, one day, the neighbors went. Sure enough he was dead. He lay pallid and stark on a pallet of straw. Near his body was a rich casket, which was found to contain the Bourbon diadem, stolen on the night of the 16th of August, 1830, when Charles the Tenth abdicated the throne of France in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux. Underneath it was a manuscript, written in French. It contained only these words: "I am Charette, the Vendean General. Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this, but he deserted me when most I needed his help and assistance. I revenged myself and procured his overthrow, and am happy since he died in exile."

According to Mrs. Stanton, the mortality among the Mormon women and children is appalling. She visited their cemetery, and saw acres of little graves. So it would seem that the story about Brigham Young's losing forty-eight mothers-in-law is not all a gentle myth. Those who trample on one section of the constitution of human nature, usually find that they are dealing with a grave subject before they get through.

Home and Health tells how a home disinfectant may be made, thus: Dissolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters and outhouses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

In Cuba as cigar and cigarette makers the Chinese are unsurpassed, and they contribute largely to the success of that branch of industry in Havana. The celebrated cigarette factory of La Honradez employs a great number of Chinamen for the preparation of its dainty wares.

The Kansas City *Times* of the 19th is responsible for the following: The proprietor of the Denver saloon, Mr. Pat. Flannigan, killed a rat night before last that weighed five pounds and three ounces. It was as big as a cat, and was weighed in the presence of a dozen people. Kansas City has big bluffs, deep ravines, big store houses, a big bridge, a big future; but what city in the Union can beat it for big rats?

The stupendous work of rebuilding the New York docks and piers has at last been begun. A river wall of solid masonry is to be built, which along the North river, will give a river street 250 feet wide, and along the East river one 200 feet wide, between the Battery and Thirty-first street, and 175 feet wide north of that street. At regular intervals piers are also to be constructed at right angles to the river wall. No pier will be less than sixty and many will be one hundred feet wide. There will be a wharf line of thirty-seven miles, and a pier area of more than five million square feet.

Says the New York *Commercial*: "We hear that large accessions are being made to the membership of the Orange lodges. Some of the societies have nearly doubled their membership since the riot. The same fact may be affirmed of the Hibernian and anti-Orange societies, all of which are growing rapidly in consequence of the recent excitement.

"It is calculated that as many as 66,000 baskets of peaches arrived in New York city Friday morning, and at least 23,000 baskets by water. In consequence of this large supply, prices have tumbled down considerably. The price that morning ranged from $1 to $2 50 a basket.

The Canadians are much exercised in regard to what is termed the "pestilence fly," which they assert is now paying them a visit. It is an insect smaller than the common house fly, jet black on the back and wings, the under side of the latter and the belly being striped with yellow. A Hamilton paper says it is never seen in ordinary years, and was noticed in great numbers previous to the cholera epidemic of 1854.

The great grain fields of Nebraska seldom exceed forty or, at most, eighty acres, though many farms along the line of the Pacific and B. and M. railroads are often much larger, as 320 and 640 acres. The latter number comprises what is known as a Government section—one mile square—thirty-six of which constitute a township of 23,040 acres. In other States, where settlers have been longer domiciled, there are much larger fields, extending sometimes for miles.

The singular and fatal sickness which has proven so fatal to hundreds of horses in New York city has made its appearance in Baltimore, and is creating considerable consternation among the owners of the noble animal. Less than two weeks ago six horses belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were attacked with what appeared to be a cold, and in a short time thereafter with an affection of the spine. The animals refused their food, and in four days after being attacked three of the animals died. Competent persons have been dispatched to New York for the purpose of inquiring into the proper treatment of horses attacked with the strange disease.

In Baltimore a prominent official was caught in the act of stuffing the ballot box at one of the voting precincts on Wednesday last. One of the Judges of the election seized his arm just as he was about to put a roll of tickets into the box, and the parcel was shaken out, when eleven ballots were counted. The enterprising politician waited not for the counting, but walked away with the remark, "Everything is fair in politics."

In Philadelphia, it is stated, that during the present session a larger number of building permits have been issued by the Inspectors than at any other time in the history of the city. The months of April, May and June exhibited an immense issue for all kinds of structures. The majority of the permits are for dwelling houses. In all sections of the city comfortable houses of all descriptions are being erected, and as a consequence the buildings are rapidly encroaching upon the green fields.

The descent into the hitherto unexplored pit in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, was made on Friday last by A. D. Babbitt, a telegraph operator from Michigan. He found bottom at a distance of 198 feet from the main avenue. The descent was witnessed by two hundred guests of the hotel, who welcomed the daring young adventurer back with hearty cheers and congratulations. The rope with which he was lowered into the pit was dangerously cut in several places by the sharp rocks over which it passed.

The Khedive is fixing things for the Sultan. He has just contracted with Krupp for one hundred and twenty cannon, with Jay for torpedoes such as he put under Mobile bay during the rebellion, and has set our late rebel General Rhett to work superintending a big powder mill out on the desert, twelve miles from Cairo.

Toledo's fears are excited by the "pestilence fly"—an insect seen only at long intervals, and believed to be the forerunner of an epidemic. It was last noticed in considerable numbers in 1854, when several hundreds of Toledoans were swept away by cholera, and many more were scared to death. The *Blade* says: The insect is little less in size than the common house fly. It is jet black on the back and wings, the latter being round and short. The belly and under side of the wings are striped with yellow, while the legs are yellow, tipped with black near the feet. It is found mingling with the common flies, and as it is represented to be quite common at present, those who are curious to examine the new comer will have little difficulty in capturing specimens.

A Galveston letter says that there is "much apprehension lest that dreaded visitor, 'King Yellow Jack,' should visit us this summer, and it is well grounded. The recent two overflows caused all low places about the city to become filled with salt and rain water combined, which ferments, and exhales a death-breeding malaria, which, without great care and energy on the part of those having the health of the city in charge, will be sure to attract the attention of His Majesty aforesaid."

In 1866 Belgium made a reduction in railway fares, the result being a great increase in business and increased prosperity of the country. Now, however, the Ministry propose to increase the rates, a measure so unpopular as probably to lead to the overthrow of the Ministry.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* gives currency to a rumor that the friends of Governor Holden of North Carolina, have effected an arrangement with United States Senator-elect Vance and his friends in that State, whereby it is agreed that Holden shall go back to his home in North Carolina, and rest there in peace under the protection of Vance and friends, and that in return for this protection Holdon and his friends have obtained a promise from Radical Senators, who heretofore opposed Vance taking his seat in the Senate, to withdraw their objections, and in pursuance of this arrangement Vance is to have his seat in the Senate at the nex session.

A great improvement in electro-plating has recently been made. Upon the surface of sheets of polished brass, tin, copper, steel, or iron, of the requisite dimensions, the letters and numbers of the sign are laid off and covered with asphaltum, black varnish, or any paint or material that will resist the acids used in electroplating. The sheets thus prepared are covered with a coat of nickel or silver plating, leaving the letters intact, and not plated; then the signs are burnished, which removes the paint, leaving the letters depressed below the plating. They can be painted to suit the taste, or, if upon brass or copper, can be left without coloring.

One David Kentley *alias* Wilson, under sentence of death for murder, in Connecticut, is an inventive genius, and in view of his "taking off," assigns to his counsel his interest in inventions that he has made. One of these is what he calls "an improvement in dummy engines," and which "consists in placing an artificial horse before the car." This horse may be made of wood, or other material, and covered with a horse-skin, so as to represent a living horse (the idea being to avoid frightening horses in the street.) The horse is supported by irons that represent the traces. In each leg there is a straight spring. Steel wires are fastened to the feet. Power is taken from the axle or engine to work the feet, giving the horse the appearance of trotting. The wires draw the feet back, and the spring in the leg throws the foot forward again." Where the power is to come from is a mystery.

The Supreme Judical Court of Massachusetts has recently decided a case in which suit was brought for damages caused by the blowing down of a swinging or "banner sign" in Boston street. The court holds that such signs are illegal, the rescript being: "The defendant is liable because he placed his sign illegally in a position where the wind took it and blew it against the plaintiff's window. This illegal act was in the law the approximate cause of the injury, though the action of the wind intervened.

The Bonnet Crevasse, in Lower Louisiana, though not yet dry, has left a landmark that will long be remembered. It cut a channel two thousand two hundred feet wide, supposed to be fifty feet deep in the center at the time of high water, and flooded two hundred square miles, including a number of plantations, besides destroying fourteen miles of the track of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. The submerging of a large part of the city might, perhaps, also be properly included, though not directly caused by it. The renewal of that piece of levee will be expensive.

A man in Buffalo, after watching the birds carefully, and reflecting deeply on aerial flight by artificial process, came to the conclusion that he had hit it. He fitted up a pair of wings with cork and rattan frames and oil silk filament, and invited the reporters of the city to witness, climbed upon a barn and soared, but got tangled in some trees, and was soon standing upon his head on the greensward. Like a certain Irishman who failed in a similar experiment before him, he had forgotten his tail.

A Paris correspondent writes that the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette has suffered little, but the works of art in the interior have been almost entirely destroyed. The great altar is mutilated, and the bronze group which surmounted it, and which cost 80,000 francs, has been thrown down and broken. It consisted of a Mater Dolorosa supporting the body of Christ, and two kneeling angels. The marble figures were also pulled down with cords and greatly injured.

The Chinese as Sugar Planters.

A sugar planter of St. Mary's, Louisiana, summing up his experience with Chinese laborers, says: At the end of the year every negro on the plantation left, except three men, so that my sole dependence was on my Chinamen; and now was the time at which nearly every one thought they would fail—the time for breaking up land with heavy plows—and my feelings on the subject were not too sanguine as to their success in managing mules. Anyhow, as necessity urges a man to almost anything, I started six of them to plowing with double teams, and after considerable showing how to arrange the gear, and the difference between "gee" and "haw," it was astonishing to see with what rapidity they learned to plow. * * * I have never seen a Chinaman beat or jerk his mules, but on the contrary, they are very kind and careful. I have had no other hands on the plantation until about a month ago, when I received thirteen from North Carolina and New Orleans, and eight of those have already run off, owing me some $25 apiece for transportation, and I have put into cultivation every acre of open land on the place—nearly five hundred; and up to the beginning of the very heavy and frequent rains which we have had, my crop was satisfactory. My settlements with the Chinese are of the most pleasant nature. Every one being able to read, write and figure in their own language, they keep a regular account with me. All business of this kind is done by the head man, and when I go to settle, any one who may be indebted more than his wages, merely sends up his book to have it posted, but at the same time he inspects it very closely, and will detect the slightest mistake, which must be corrected at once. I pay thirteen dollars currency for twenty-six days' work—no half Saturday lost—and from each month's wages I retain $3 until the end of the contract, paying all the balance. As to rations, I give each man 15 pounds of pork and 50 pounds rice for 30 days, charging for board when not at work, except when sick. Some persons who were opposed to the Chinese coming into our country as field laborers, and did not know why they were opposed to it, used as one of their greatest objections that the Chinaman would hoard their wages and take it out of the country. Now, this is all wrong, if, as a class, they can be judged by those I have. On the contrary, they care as little for money as any people I ever saw when it comes to making themselves comfortable, and spend all they can get. I say with candor that, take the negro labor of to-day as a general thing, and it does not compare with Chinese. I am satisfied that the twenty-five Chinamen which I have, even unaccustomed as they are to the country and the work, will accomplish more in a month than the same number of negroes. They work much more steadily, and they do not run over their work. What they do is done well. They are quiet and perfectly satisfied, and always in a good humor. I have several good negro men on the place who are quite friendly with them, and often say they would prefer to live and work with Chinese than with the common negroes generally found on plantations. There is certainly one great satisfaction in working these people, they are a fixture for the term of their contract; and again, a planter knows just how many hands he has to feed.

Ornaments of Olden Times.

As the costly articles which were made in those days differed much from what are in present use, it may not be uninteresting to describe some of the ornaments which decked the tables of our forefathers. There was one which was considered indispensable on the king's table—the nef, a kind of coffer in the form of a ship, containing the knife, fork, spoon and goblet for royal use. Beside these lay the horn of a rhinoceros, then called a unicorn, to which they attributed the virtue of neutralizing poison in the food. Then came the indispensable salt cellar, the position of which marked the division between the gentleman and the menial. Sometimes we read of its being in the form of a man seated on an engraved gold plateau, holding in the right hand a crystal ornamented with silver, and in the other, the branch of a cherry tree, with leaves and fruit, the birds flying in the branches. A device of this sort was made for Charles VI, a flying serpent, with enameled wings, bearing on its back a little tree with green leaves; before it stood a chandelier, supported by two apes, painted their natural color, an enameled salt cellar forming the apex. With these gardens and animals a fountain was considered proper for a center dish. Here a whole history was given in gold and silver; armed men were attacking a castle standing on a high green hill; trumpeters and ladies defended the bastions; and, above all, was the turreted bowl from whence the wine or water flowed. On certain grand occasions the whole of the family plate would be remodeled; as at a collation offered by the Duke of Savoy to the eldest daughter of the King of France, when every article was made in the form of a guitar, because the lady played well on that instrument. When Henry III. of France was so unpopular that he had to flee from his capital, there was found in the castle of Vincennes a piece of plate which induced the superstitious people to declare him as a wizard. It consisted of two silver-gilt satyrs resting on a club, each carrying in the right hand a bright crystal cup. It was doubtless used for the burning of perfumes—a cassolette, as it was called; but prejudice refused to believe that the figures were anything but demon idols, to whom the king gave heathenish worship. A very fashionable taste, early in the fifteenth century, was for golden pictures, embossed and finished with the chisel. The crucifixion, the annunciation, and similar subjects were chosen for representation. Gold statuettes were much valued, set with pearls and precious stones; or "portraiets" of gold, which men wore in their hats and women in their hair. In these there appear to have been many figures, the bodies of silver, the robes of gold or agate, the ground of lapis lazuli, and they probably bore some resemblance to a large brooch; but not a single specimen has been spared through the revolutions of fashion to the present day.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Death of the Double-Headed Child.

This remarkable phenomenon, exhibited for some weeks at Burnell's museum, in this city, died on Tuesday last in Boston. The child, a girl, had two heads, four arms and two legs, all upon a single body, and the two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The child had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one-half exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. After reaching Boston, where arrangements had been made for its exhibition, the other half was taken sick, and died at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the other surviving until eight o'clock in the evening. The *Traveller* says the spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant; upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presented the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they had escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body was determined upon. Several physicians were desirous of having it opened for examination, but it was doubtful if the parents, who are Joseph and Ann E. Finley, would consent to this. They reside in Monroe county, Ohio, and carry on a farm. They have other children, although none of these have exhibited any unusual development. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow at its death is great.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS letter we suspect records a good deal of fact in the following extract: "Already Council Bluffs has nearly or quite caught up with its pretentious rival across the river. The glittering bubble, Omaha, if not already bursted, is in a condition ripe for such a denouement. The termini of the Union Pacific and all the lines of railway tributary thereto will be Council Bluffs, and not Omaha. Lands have been purchased in Council Bluffs for a monster union depot, transfer houses, and all the necessary appendages of a great railway center, and Council Bluffs is rapidly filling up its present limits, and making preparations for extending its borders. Omaha has seen the handwriting upon the wall, and it requires no Daniel to decipher and interpret it. The long and the short of it is that the completion of the great railway bridge across the Missouri from Council Bluffs to a point south of Omaha will make Council Bluffs a terminus and Omaha a way station—'only that, and nothing more.'"

WAGES are high in California and women are wanted there. The San Francisco Labor Exchange has in three years found employment for over eight thousand women and more than twice that number of men. This year they have found places for two thousand one hundred and forty women and one thousand seven hundred and fifteen men. The advantages may be stated as follows: Wages for housework are from $25 to $40 a month, gold. A woman desirous of securing a place, has but to write to the Secretary of the Labor and Employment Exchange, stating her age, health, capacity, etc., and her willingness, in consideration of having her fare out paid, to sign an agreement to work for thirty dollars a month until the sum advanced, one hundred dollars, is reimbursed. The best of treatment is promised.

THE operation of lengthening screw steamers has been, says a Scotch journal, for some time past most successfully performed at Granton. The vessels are placed on the patent slip in the usual way, and in the course of a day or two are cut in two and drawn apart to the requisite length. The space between them is then built up, and in a few weeks the vessel is again ready for sea. The steamship Garrison, the last vessel lengthened in this manner, which is now about to sail from Granton to Constantinople, was made 31 feet longer. This has increased her carrying power from 950 to 1,280 tons without diminishing her speed, or rendering a larger crew necessary. The advantage thus gained to owners whose vessels and trade require the outlay is equal, in the case of the Garrison, to a new steamer of 350 tons, without the great expense of engines, coal or crew.

AN "Improvement Company" has been formed in Chicago, with the intention of providing a limited number of country homes with city advantages. The first thing the members did was to buy a sufficiently large tract of land eight miles from the center of the city. They then engaged a highly competent person to survey the ground and design the town. They have built convenient, pleasant houses, surrounded with ample grounds. They have planted 39,000 trees and 47,000 shrubs. An avenue one hundred and fifty feet wide, smooth, even and shaded, with carriage road, bridle path and good walks, leads to Chicago. The other drives are equally fine. They have a gas house, an artesian well, a large refectory, containing dining rooms, parlors, etc. There is a church, a cottage for billiards, and a block for stores and offices. Twelve trains run daily between Riverside, as it is called, and Chicago.

A NEW ORLEANS letter says: As stated in a previous letter, the yield of the Louisiana sugar crop for 1870-71 is more than 65 per cent. over the previous year; that is, 144,881 hogsheads against 87,090, and the receipts of cotton at this port reach some 400,000 bales more than last year. Yet still it must be confessed that the general trade of the city is falling off—that there is less and less of a wholesome trade either in merchandise or produce of the west—and that the trade in pork, flour, dry goods, everything, is rapidly becoming but a retail one. Less and less is sent to Cuba—a few hams, a little lard. Cincinnati may send more, but she does if it, at all, through New York, not New Orleans.

WONDERFUL is the vitality of the Cuban Revolution. Its death has been confidently predicted dozens of time, and once or twice positively announced; but still new expeditions land on the Cuban coast to make good the place of those captured by Spanish men-of-war; and for every squad of ragged, rebels shot in the swamps and woods, others just as ragged, but well armed and brave, take their measure of revenge upon the Spanish foe. It is a see-saw game, in which neither party long stays up or down, and we are far from being able to make up our minds how the sanginary pastime will end. The latest news from different parts of the island and through various channels tends to muddle one's opinions more than ever.

The Lancaster *Express* says: On Saturday evenin last Mrs. Catharine Kirby died at the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Sullivan, on West German street, aged one hundred and one years, six months and fifteen days. Mrs. Kirby was born in Queenstown, Ireland, on the 1st of January, 1770, and came to America twenty-two years ago. She was never sick a week in her life, never wore spectacles, had black hair, and enjoyed excellent health until a few days previous to her death, when there was a general giving way of her system and she quietly slept away.

A Colorado saloon keeper said of a rough crowd: "I couldn't get their whisky strong enough for them, so after trying every way, I at last made a mixture of poison oak and butternut. That fetched them. I called it the sheep herder's delight, and it was a popular drink. The first Pike I tried it on yelled with delight; the next one took two drinks and turned a double somerset in the road before the house. A peddler came along, and after he took several drinks of my sheep herder's delight he went off and stole his own pack and hid it in the woods.'

Shortly after the death of ex-President Buchanan his friends secured the services of the Hon. William B. Reed to prepare a life of the deceased statesman. Mr. Reed had not gone far when bad health obliged him to relinquish the task, and it is stated that Prof. James C. Welling, of Annapolis, has undertaken the work, for which he will receive $8,000.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending July 18th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 117,091—Machine for flanging boiler heads; Seth Lowen, Temperanceville.

No. 117,121—Fruit jar; Leo. C. Straub, Pittsburgh.

No. 117,128—Machine for making spikes; Omar A. Wadsworth, Allegheny City.

No. 117,153—Rotary engine; James M. Conkle, Beaver Falls.

No. 117,166—Churn power; Benj. F. Frampton, Punxatawney.

No. 117,213—Self-adjusting cart and brake; Isaac Showen, Chester county.

No. 117,226—Shutter worker; Lewis H. Watson, Pittsburgh.

TRADE MARK.

No. 389—Crackers; Wm. Monies & L. Pughe, Scranton.

COMING down town in a Fourth avenue car, yesterday, an American and an Irishman got into a discussion about the late riots and Fenianism. Finally the subject changed to the liberation of Ireland from British rule, when the American remarked that he doubted whether the Irish could govern Ireland. "And why not?" promptly put in the Irishman, "Don't we govern New York?" The American was at once silenced.—*New York Times.*

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy. Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

To Inventors.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors of Patents. Messrs. C., H. & Co. have adopted the plan of working for conditional fees, by which the inventor pays nothing for the attorney's services unless a patent is obtained. Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of this firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples, salt rheum, ring worm, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

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Washington, Pa., July 19, 1871. d*

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NOTICE—

The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—

The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

Taws & Hartman,
ENGINEERS,
1,235 and 1,237 North Front St., Phila.
BLAST FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS
DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED.

Drawings for Machinery made, and Estimates furnished. Special Fittings for BLAST FURNACES on hand and made to order.
Taws & Hartman's Patent Air Hoist.
AGENTS FOR
Kent's Patent Hot Blast Pipe.
Thomas' Patent Safety Lift for Bell and Hopper, to prevent explosions.
Also, Horton's Patent Water Breast.

7-30 Gold Loan
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by First and only Mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7·30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at the lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Also, by the following Banks and Bankers, of Pittsburgh, viz:

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N. HOLMES & SONS,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

The following well known citizens are largely interested in the Stocks and Bonds of this Road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke, Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black, Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. McKnight, Geo. W. Cass,
J. K. and M. K. Moorhead, J. N. McCullough,
Springer Harbaugh, R. B. Garnahan,
J. Edgar Thompson, Thos. A. Scott,
John Watt
F. R. Brunot, and many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD.
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
June 1, 1871. MWF'com